

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

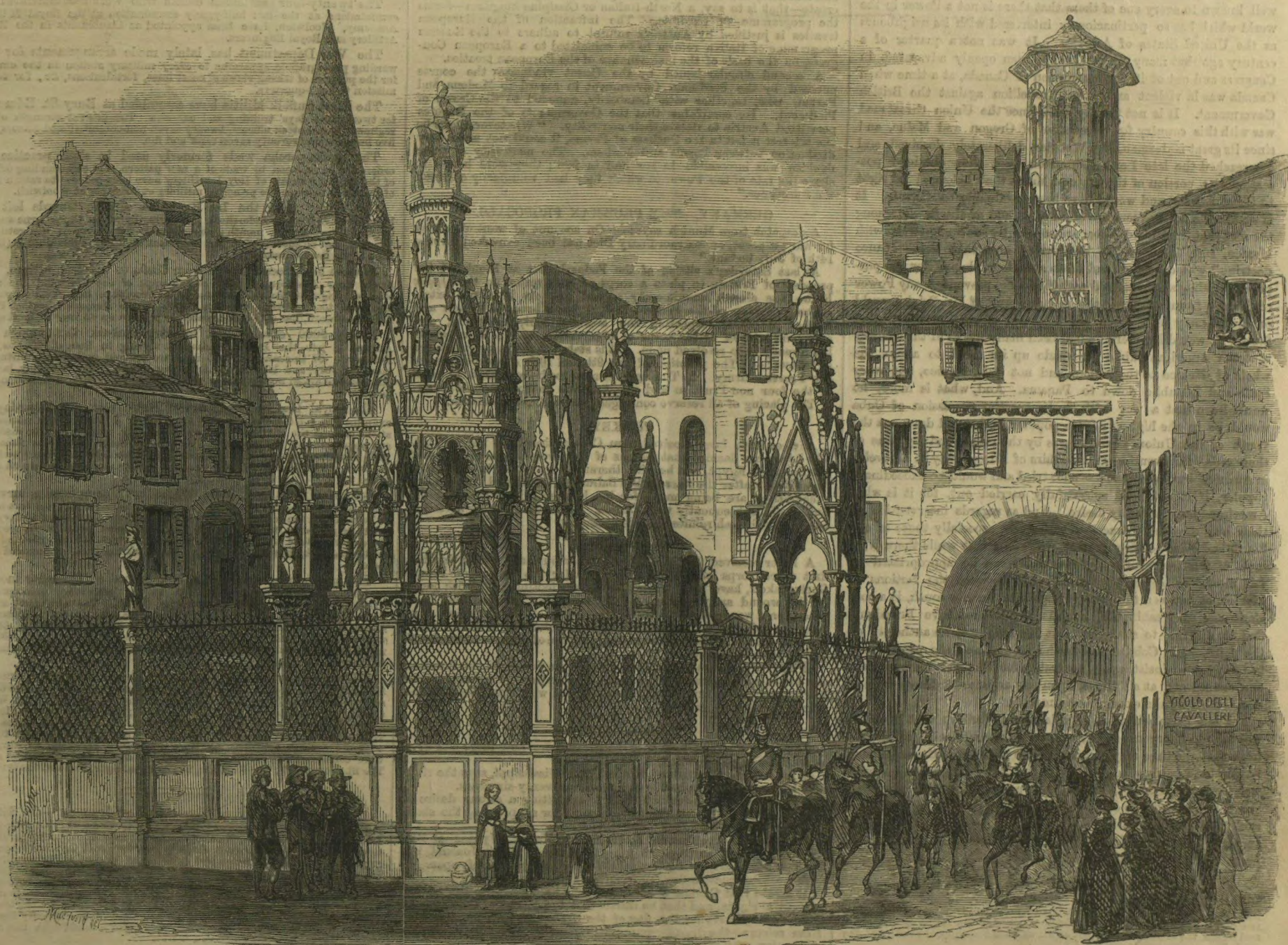
## INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION.

MR. COBDEN had scarcely set foot on his native soil after his return from America when he found occasion to declare his sentiments on the great question of intervention by Great Britain in the affairs of the Continent of Europe. Mr. Bright, at the anniversary festival of the declaration of American Independence, at which he was an invited guest, expressed himself forcibly on the same subject. The question is of the highest importance, and merits the earnest attention, not alone of every Englishman, but of every lover of human freedom and national independence. Much nonsense has been spoken on the subject, and many false doctrines enunciated. A course of policy rightful, safe, and honourable, under particular circumstances, has been held to be right in every possible combination of events. The duties of a great, rich, and powerful empire have been held to be identical with those of a small, poor, and feeble community existing upon the sufferance of its neighbours; and there has been such a jumble of instinct against reason, and of reason against ignorance, passion, and prejudice, and such a chaotic interfusion of truth with error and of fact with falsehood, that it has become difficult to comment upon the subject at all without disagreeing with some eminent statesman or tried friend of the people.

With the utmost respect both for Mr. Cobden and for Mr. Bright, and with the utmost concurrence in their opinion that, in the present sanguinary struggle in Italy, the people of Great Britain do not wish to interfere, we desire that foreign nations should distinctly understand that these statesmen—wise and eminent as they are—may be right in their feelings without being right in their logic; and that, although they may in this instance concur with their countrymen, the agreement is accidental and local, and not normal or general.

There are two reasons why any State or Kingdom of Europe shall not take any part by advice or arms in the regulation of the affairs of the great European commonwealth, and why it shall not dictate to its neighbours. Greece, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Powers of that calibre are precluded by their small extent and poverty from intervention with the concerns of greater empires. Austria and France would laugh to scorn the pretensions of any one of them to intermeddle in Italy; and Saxony, which has just spoken on the subject through the medium of M. von Beust, has only escaped making itself ridiculous by hiding behind the shield of the great Germanic Confederation. Such reasons for non-intervention are obvious; and if Mr. Cobden or Mr. Bright were, instead of being an Englishman, a citizen of

either of the States named, he would have no more need to preach of non-intervention as a public necessity than he would have to dilate to an individual upon the necessity of breathing, eating, or sleeping. But in such a State as Great Britain, the foremost in the world, non-intervention must be supported by different reasons. Intervention and non-intervention become matters of policy instead of necessity, and are symptoms of a policy that may be good at one time and bad at another, and more or less necessary, as events may compel. As regards the present war, the public has made up its mind in the most unmistakable manner that Great Britain shall not take part in it. There never was a time or a question in which there was such remarkable unanimity. The French Emperor no sooner made it evident, on the first day of the present year, that he had pre-determined on war with Austria than the instinct as well as the reason of the people called upon the Government to hold aloof. There was not a shadow of sympathy in their hearts for either of the belligerents. They could not pray for the success of Austria, for that would be to pray for the enslavement of Italy, and for the perpetuation of a blind and brutal tyranny in Central Europe. They could not pray for the success of the French Emperor, for that would have been to exalt an irresponsible despotism; to set military glory upon a pedestal and worship it; to renounce and



THE WAR.—AUSTRIAN LANCERS PASSING THE TOMBS OF THE SCALIGERS, VERONA.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. R. MACQUOID.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 43.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Empress-Regent, with her son and the Princesses, went on Sunday morning to Notre Dame, where a "Te Deum" was celebrated for the victory of Solferino. The preparations were on the same scale as upon the last occasion.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday has a list of subscriptions (the first) to the fund for the relief of the wounded and of the families of those killed in Italy. It is headed by the Empress-Regent and the Prince Imperial for 50,000 francs, Prince Jerome 10,000, the Princess Clotilde 5000, all the Marshals' ladies 500 francs each, an immense number of State functionaries 1000 francs each—this first list amounting to 216,710 francs. The Municipal Council of Paris has voted 100,000 francs to the fund.

The *Echo de l'Est* of Nancy states that the corps-d'armée of Marshal Pelissier, which is destined to observe the frontier of the Rhine, is to be completely formed and established in its cantonments by the 15th of this month. It is to consist of 160,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 400 cannon.

Monseigneur Coeur, the Bishop of Troyes, has issued a mandate in favour of the war. He says that the Emperor Napoleon is fulfilling a Divine mission, and realising the work of which Henry IV. and Louis XIV. had only a vague presentiment.

The 1st division of infantry of the army of Lyons has received the route for Italy. Numerous detachments are going off every day from various parts of France to fill up the vacancies made in the ranks at Magenta and Solferino. The soldiers who are not draughted for the war envy the lot of their comrades who are going. It is said that no less than twenty non-commissioned officers of one battalion of rifles volunteered to tear off their stripes, in order to be admitted as privates in a new regiment of Zouaves destined for Italy.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has addressed a circular to the rectors of the several academies in France, requesting them to have all the bulletins of the army of Italy, as published in the *Moniteur*, read before all the pupils of the colleges, and stuck up in the interior of those establishments. "The French armies," says the Minister, "led on by the Emperor, are struggling to wrest Italy from foreign domination, and let our children in their turn join in all the impressions of the country."

## THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Monitore di Bologna* of the 30th ult. publishes a letter of Count Cavour addressed to the Junta of Bologna. He says:—"The Government of the King cannot accept the union of the Romagna with Piedmont, but will direct the Roman forces to concur for the purpose of obtaining Italian independence."

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* announces that the Chevalier d'Azeglio has been appointed General and Commissioner Extraordinary, purely military, for the Roman States.

Letters from Rome assert that an inquiry into the disturbances at Perugia has been ordered.

An official contradiction has been published of the reported liberation of criminals at Rome.

A circular publication on the temporal power of the Pope, and an address by his Holiness to the Cardinals on the Legations, have been issued, both expressing confidence in the Emperor of the French.

## SARDINIA.

A solemn "Te Deum" was celebrated at Turin on the 29th ult. for the victory of Solferino. Over the porch of the cathedral was the inscription, "To God, who protects the armies fighting for Italian independence." Prince Eugene of Savoy, Cargnan, the Ministers, Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, and the French officers at Turin attended.

Count Cavour has addressed a circular to the Sardinian Ministers at foreign Courts, in which he speaks more distinctly about the views of his Sovereign concerning the future of Italy. No disturbance of the balance of power, no French conquest in Italy, but complete expulsion of the Austrians from the peninsula, and the formation of a strongly-constituted kingdom, such as is naturally indicated by geographical configuration, unity of race, language, and manners, and such as diplomacy has already shown a desire to create—that is to say, a North-Italian or Cisalpine kingdom—forms the programme of Sardinia. The infraction of the European treaties is justified by Austria's refusal to adhere to the Russian programme of Italian reform to be submitted to a European Congress, on the basis of the maintenance of the European treaties.

A second circular issued by the Count vindicates the course pursued by the Sardinian Government in regard to Modena and Parma, now, together with Lombardy, annexed to the Crown of Piedmont. He complains that the Governments of the Duchies permitted Austria to violate their neutrality. "Whatever might be the interest felt in the Duchess of Parma, it could not make any distinction between Parma and Modena. The neutrality of those duchies was impossible in law and in fact; they were bound to share the fate of the Power to which they had voluntarily confided their destinies."

## GERMANY.—THE PRUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

A despatch from Munich says:—"On account of want of money for war purposes, an extraordinary Diet has been convoked for the 14th of July instant."

At last Saturday's sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfurt the proposal of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine was almost unanimously agreed to. At Monday's extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, Prussia brought in new and further proposals respecting the establishment, extension, and command in chief of the corps of observation on the Rhine which has already been resolved upon. It is stated that the proposals are as follows:—1. The junction of the 9th and 10th corps-d'armée to the Prussian army. 2. The appointment to the command in chief of the four non-Prussian and non-Austrian Federal corps-d'armée. 3. The placing of all reserve contingents in readiness to march.

## TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 29th ult. The Divan has decided that reasons of State require the presence of the Sultan in Egypt, and he will, therefore, leave for that country immediately after the fêtes of the Bairam. Great and magnificent preparations are being made for his journey. It is said that the Sultan will subsequently visit Candia, where the popular agitation has rendered fresh reinforcements necessary.

## RUSSIA.

A letter received in Paris from St. Petersburg announces that the first three corps of the first army, under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff, have been placed on the war footing. The 5th corps of the second army, at present in Bessarabia, has likewise been placed on a war footing. The *Invalide Russe* of the same date publishes an order of the day, signed by the Minister of War, by which superior officers and others on unlimited leave of absence are ordered to join their regiments.

If we give credence to doubtful advices from Persia, 60,000 Russians have been sent against Khiva via the Caspian Sea. Persia has given her assent to the expedition, the object of which is to reduce the Turcomans to submission.

## UNITED STATES.

The heat at New York has been excessive, and there had been some cases of sunstroke.

A letter from Rock Island, in the Upper Mississippi, says the river was higher there than had been known for twenty-six years.

The Washington Administration is exhibiting a strong desire to render the squadron on the African coast for suppressing the slave trade more efficient.

The singular experimental steam-ship of Messrs. Wynans, of Baltimore, of which an engraving has been given in this Journal, has sunk at her wharf, owing to a supply-pipe having been left open.

A most destructive fire has occurred at Milwaukee.

It is said that General Cass was preparing a circular on the subject of neutral rights, and that he insists that the fact of goods being on board vessels carrying the flag of the United States exempts them from seizure—the broad ground being taken that the flag carries protection with it.

## INDIA.

The Overland Mail has brought both the Bombay and Calcutta mails. The news is unimportant. The operations for the final suppression of yet existing disturbers seem confined to the usual encounters of parties of our troops with small bodies of flying rebels on the frontiers of Oude and Nepal, ending invariably in considerable slaughter among the latter.

The Court of Inquiry has not yet decided upon the demands of the European regiments, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says emphatically, "The men are not satisfied; they have not returned to their duty; the question is not settled, nor likely to be;" and, writing a fortnight later, June 4, the Bombay correspondent says the complaints are less audible, but the sentiments unchanged. It is rumoured that some of the Sikh regiments are about to raise the profitable cry of "A fresh bounty or discharge." Other accounts, however, state that the dissatisfaction amongst the European troops is rapidly subsiding. Many rebel leaders of note have taken advantage of the amnesty. The Nana is still at large. The Punjab is quiet.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.—The *Moniteur* contains the following despatch from Cochinchina Saigon, dated April 22:—"We have attacked the army of Annam, 10,000 strong. Before defeating the enemy we took a fort mounting 19 cannon or swivel guns. The loss of the enemy was 500 killed; our loss 14 killed and 30 wounded, 7 of them severely."

THE KING OF SWEDEN.—Letters from Stockholm state that the disease from which King Oscar has been labouring for the last two years has lately increased to an extreme degree. The weakness of his Majesty has become so great that he cannot speak, and he has completely lost the use of his limbs.

SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Bolton*, of Bath, bound for St. John, N.B., after a load of deals, was totally wrecked on the 16th ult. at Cross Island, about six miles east of Machias. There were eighteen hands on board, of whom only three were saved. The captain and his daughter were lost, and thirteen of the crew. The second mate and two seamen were saved.

KOSSUTH has been received enthusiastically in all the Italian towns through which he has passed. At Turin he had two long interviews with Count Cavour; after which he proceeded to Parma, where Prince Napoleon was then abiding, with whom he was closeted for some time. On the 28th ult. Kossuth set out for the headquarters of the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

OPENING OF A SUSPENSION-BRIDGE IN CEYLON.—On Saturday, the 1st of January last, a suspension-bridge recently erected at Gampolla, Ceylon, over the River Mahavillaganga, was opened with much state by his Excellency Governor Sir H. Ward. A numerous assembly of Europeans and many hundreds of natives took part in the ceremony. The bridge was erected by Captain D. D. Graham, late of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment; and the difficulties he had to overcome in its execution were, as may readily be supposed, much increased by the utter ignorance of the native workmen of the nature of the work. Sketches in relation to this interesting ceremony have been obligingly forwarded to us, of which, however, we cannot avail ourselves, owing to the pressure of war matters on our columns.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Lord Seaton reviewed nearly 11,000 troops on Friday week at the Curragh of Kildare.

Twelve gun-boats of 80-horse power, to be fitted with Armstrong's guns, are ordered of Messrs. Scott Russell and other firms.

The Prince Consort is about to present the nucleus of a libra to the camp at Aldershot, and his Royal Highness will erect there an edifice to contain it and to serve as a reading-room.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Macquene, of the Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed Judge-Advocate-General of the Army in that presidency, after thirteen years' service as deputy.

The Inverness-shire Highland Light Infantry, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Fraser, were to assemble for training yesterday (Friday).

A general order was on Monday issued from the Horse Guards, by order of the Duke of Cambridge, prohibiting the practice adopted by the Captains of some regiments of bestowing from their private funds rewards for the best shots in their companies.

The twenty-four gentlemen cadets who were recommended for commissions at the last half-yearly examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, have been appointed as Lieutenants in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

The War Department has lately made arrangements for forwarding photographic apparatus to every military station in the empire, for the purpose of taking views of coast lines, fortifications, &c., for transmission to headquarters.

The West Suffolk Militia have assembled at Bury St. Edmunds for twenty-one days' training and exercise. The present strength of the regiment is seventeen officers, twenty-seven non-commissioned officers, and five hundred and seventy-seven rank and file.

The gutta-percha wads formerly used in shell practice are ordered to be replaced by wads of a new pattern, and commanding officers of the several districts of Royal Artillery have been ordered to return those of the old pattern to the principal military storekeeper at Woolwich.

On Friday week the 1st Regiment of Life Guards left the barracks at Spital for Aldershot, proceeding by way of Cranbourne and the Great Park. After a month's encampment this regiment will return to Windsor, and be succeeded by the Regiment of Royal Horse Guards (Blue), from Hyde Park barracks.

Advices have been received from Corfu to the 28th ultimo. The screw liner *Marborough*, four sailing-ships of the line, and one aviso-steamers, originally bound for Athens, on receipt of important despatches last week took another direction. The frigate *Euryalus*, having Prince Alfred on board, has also been ordered to proceed on its way with all speed.

Nearly 5000 cavalry and infantry embark this month and August to join the British regiments serving in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. Of this number 2860 men are ordered to embark during the month of July, and 1450 in the following month. On Saturday last the *Clarence* embarked nearly 300 troops of various regiments, at Gravesend, for India.

The Royal Radnor Regiment of Rifles were on Saturday last examined by the General officer of the district at three hours' notice, and at the close of the review the General strongly commended the discipline and appearance of the regiment. On Monday the regiment was disbanded, with compliments from the commanding officer on its efficiency and good conduct, having completed the twenty-one days' training for which it was called up.

Colonel Wright and Major White have completed a survey of the fortifications at Mount Wise, Devonport. A breastwork six feet high is to be raised on the redoubt, and two of Sir William Armstrong's heavy guns are to be placed on the angles. It is also intended to fill in the trench on the eastern side of the Parade, the ground of which will be extended as far as the quarry by the Bluff Battery. The work has been commenced at the fosse.

The supplementary army estimate issued on Thursday morning contains an increase of £1,261,000 to the estimates, amounting to £11,598,000, previously placed before the House. The additional amount consists of £410,000 for embodied militia, £108,000 wages of artificers, &c., £50,000 clothing and necessaries, £93,000 provisions, forage, &c., £414,000 warlike stores, £123,000 fortifications, £23,000 civil buildings, £36,000 barracks, and £1800 educational and scientific branches. There is no increase to the number of men.

The following screw-ships were added to the Navy between the 31st of March, 1858, and the 1st of June, 1859, according to the original scheme of work for the year 1858-9:—The *Donegal*, 101; the *Windsor Castle*, 100; the *Revenge*, 91; the *Edgar*, 91; the *Hood*, 91; the *Hero*, 91; the *London*, 90; and the *Lion*, 80. Also the following frigates:—The *Topaze*, 51; the *Forte*, 51; the *Orlando*, 50; and the *Mersey*, 40; together with the corvette *Clio*, 22; and the sloop *Icarus*, 11. The following ships were converted into ships of the line, in consequence of subsequent orders: The *St. George*, 90; the *Neptune*, 90; the *Trafalgar*, 90; and the *Queen*, 86.

LAUNCH OF A CLIPPER SCHOONER AT IPSWICH.—On Saturday last a beautiful clipper schooner was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Harvey and Sons, Halifax, Ipswich. She is intended for the fruit trade, and her owners, Messrs. Hooton, Nephew, and Co., have spared no expense in her construction and outfit, so as to render her equal, if not superior, to any other craft of her class afloat. She is of the following dimensions:—Length of keel and fore-rake, 90 feet; beam, 20 feet 2 in.; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 in.; and her capacity, by builder's measurement, 170 tons. She is entirely copper-fastened, and will stand A 1 thirteen years at Lloyd's. She has been named *Estephania*, after her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and her head consists of an elaborate shield with the arms of Portugal carved in relief upon it.

deny the love of constitutional freedom, which is the true glory of this land and the true strength of the people. To have aided and abetted Napoleon III. would have been to acknowledge his right, or that of any other man wielding the power of a great army, to set himself up as the sole arbiter of the destinies of Europe, to be the cutter and carver of empires, and the remodeller of the old fabric, without the consent of the nations. The English heart and head were alike right upon the question. Detesting the principles of the one and the policy of the other Emperor, they took refuge in neutrality, and, repeating the old proverb, that when certain people fall out honest men come by their own, they looked for its verification in the case of Italy, and hoped that both Austria and France would have reason to rue the day when sword was drawn or shot fired in their unholy warfare.

But it is not upon grounds such as these that Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright are content to justify the non-intervention of which they so cordially approve. Mr. Cobden has correcter notions than Mr. Bright, for nature has given him a logical mind, and the intellect of a statesman; and he admits that there may be "eventualities," such, for instance, as a direct attack upon the rights or the honour of this country, which would make it imperative upon us to take our station amid the combatants. But he disbelieves in the likelihood of such eventualities, and thinks, with his friends in America, that there is less danger to England in a war between two great Powers of the Continent than if these Powers were at peace, with their great standing armies unemployed. And this is no doubt true; but it is not the whole truth. The danger which the English public are bound to guard against by keeping up their fleet, and showing themselves on all points strong and able to defend themselves, is that one of the belligerents should so utterly defeat the other, and gain such great and "glorious" victories, as to increase in the mind of the conqueror the desire of military renown, to lead him from battle to battle, and from opponent to opponent, till the lust of war became a disease with him and his army, as it did with the first Napoleon, and in the wars of every crowned conqueror the world has ever seen, from Alexander of Macedon to the exile of St. Helena. Of that danger Mr. Cobden takes no account, and to that extent he seems to be behind the intelligence of, and alien to, the sympathies of his countrymen. But Mr. Cobden is a man who lives to learn, and "eventualities," whatever they may be, will, doubtless, find him on their level, and ready to turn them to the advantage of his country.

Mr. Bright has not Mr. Cobden's power of mind. He doats upon America, which he has not seen, and, in pure love of his theory of ultra-democracy and ultra-peace, plays havoc with fact as well as logic. In speaking to the American citizens who met together on the 4th of July, and in proposing the toast of "Non-intervention, the true policy of free Governments," he dwelt at length upon the advice of the great Washington to the States he founded—that they should never entangle and involve themselves with alliances with foreign States. But Mr. Bright did not explain that by foreign Washington meant European States. Nor did he remind his hearers of the fact which must be well known to every one of them that there is not a Power in the world which has so pertinaciously interfered with its neighbours as the United States of America. It was not a quarter of a century ago that many of its leading men openly advocated, in Congress and out of it, the annexation of Canada, at a time when Canada was in violent and armed rebellion against the British Government. It is not twenty years since the Union threatened war with this country for possession of Oregon and Maine, and since its great statesman, Mr. Webster, deliberately deceived and overreached the late Lord Ashburton, and thus obtained possession of a portion of the State of Maine that belonged of right to Great Britain, and would have been invaluable to Canada. It is within the daily experience of all of us, and of Mr. Bright among the rest, that the United States are constantly seeking quarrels with Mexico, and annexing its territories; and that the "Munro doctrine" was conceived and made a national dogma, for the purpose of dealing single-handed with Spain and preventing any Power of Europe from coming to the rescue. And, if Mr. Bright would or could carry into effect his intention of visiting the United States, he would learn ere he had been many weeks in the country that the American public has made up its mind to annex the whole of Mexico to the Union, and not only Mexico, but every State and Republic down to Panama. And, what is more, he would learn that a war with Spain for the possession of Cuba would be in the highest degree popular, and would draw out the youth of the Union as volunteers by thousands and by tens of thousands. Intervention in the affairs of Europe may be a novelty in America, but even that was once tried and would be exceedingly popular, if it could be successfully carried out, for it is what Americans most ardently desire. And as regards intervention on their own continent, American statesmen, especially those of the South and slave-holding interest, will never rest while there is an inch of territory south of Texas which can be appropriated by fair means or by foul. To intervene between the factions in Mexico, or between the furious Republics further south, is a constant cry at Washington, against which successive Presidents find it difficult to struggle. But Mr. Bright is no authority on the point. Mr. Cobden knows the ground and the people, and is too wise to insist upon neutrality for England under all circumstances and at all times, upon any arguments drawn from or supportable by the example of America.

For our parts we most conscientiously believe that England will have to intervene, sooner or later, in the affairs of Italy. We hope that the time may speedily arrive when, Austria and France having both received such damage that they will desire no more war for half a century, England, in conjunction with the other great Powers, will be compelled to put the police of Europe on such a stable foundation that a war by any one State against another will be made a crime, which the whole of them will be bound to repress and punish.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Gresham Committee, in conjunction with the City Corporation, have commissioned Mr. Sang to entirely re-embellish the ambulatories in the quadrangle of the Royal Exchange in real fresco, the elaborate designs for which have been approved of; and the work has already commenced.



## LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office during Friday (yesterday):—

## ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Thursday, July 7, 9.50 p.m.  
OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

"The Emperor to the Empress.—An armistice has been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and myself. Commissioners will forthwith be appointed to agree upon the duration and clauses of the armistice."

ARIS, Friday, July 8.

The *Moniteur* of this morning, after having given the official despatch sent on Thursday by the Emperor to the Empress, adds:—"It is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of the armistice; it is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the belligerent armies, which, though leaving the field open for negotiations, does not enable us for the present to foresee how the war may be terminated."

FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE, Thursday.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet Austria proposed that the whole Federal contingent should be mobilized, and that the Prince Regent of Prussia should be requested to assume the command in chief of it.

FUME, July 6.—Two French war-steamers have been reconnoitring off this place. One thousand French soldiers have occupied Cherso. The occupation of Fiume by Austrian troops continues.

BERNE, July 7.—Advices have been received from Samaden to the 6th inst. All the Austrian troops have left Windschau, and are now concentrated on the Stelvio Pass, where a conflict is expected to-day.

TRIESTE, Thursday, July 7.—The Archducal yacht *Fantasia*, after having successfully broken through the blockade, has arrived here from Venice. The French squadron before Lussin numbered on the 3rd inst. sixteen vessels, of which three were liners. The inhabitants of Fiume were last evening alarmed by the appearance of hostile vessels off the town. The sailing of fishing-boats and the nightly traffic between Venice and Chioggia has been strictly forbidden.

## THE WAR.

THE allied troops, as well as those of the Austrians, are now fairly within the celebrated quadrangle of fortresses which is relied on by the Austrians as impregnable, but whose strength will soon be put to the test. In our Supplement for this week will be found the French official account of the battle of Solferino, no full official account of the battle, by which this might be tested, having been issued on the Austrian side at the time we went to press. We have now to follow the subsequent movements of the combatants as we best can by the light, somewhat dim and uncertain, shed on their course by the French telegrams. These inform us that Peschiera is invested; that Verona is threatened with a similar fate; that Mantua is observed by the forces collected at Goito; and that the Sardinian division Cialdini and Garibaldi's free corps are working their way on the western banks of Lake Garda, with the evident intention of threatening the communication of the Austrian army in Italy with the Tyrol through the valley of the Adige. The following are the most important of the recent despatches, the first being a telegram from the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress-Regent:—

"VALEGGIO, Friday, July 1.—The whole army has passed the Mincio. The Sardinians have invested Peschiera. The reinforcements I have received by the arrival of 35,000 men, led by Prince Napoleon, have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way, as I have left a corps d'armée at Goito to watch Mantua, and am about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passes of the Tyrol."

Baron Hess has taken command of the Austrian army in Italy, to which the 3rd corps, under the Archduke Albert, was proceeding by forced marches. The recruitment was going on so fast that 150,000 men would be clothed and equipped before the end of August. The *Ost Deutsche Post* announces that, the return of the Emperor of Austria to Vienna being postponed, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Rechberg, has set off for Verona.

A private despatch, dated July 2, from the head-quarters at Valeggio, is as follows:—"This morning, at seven o'clock, the Emperor left Volta to pass the Mincio, and establish his head-quarters here. We are only four leagues from Peschiera, to which the Piedmontese laid siege two days ago. We hear cannon day and night in that direction. The Austrian advanced posts are at a very short distance from Villafranca, now occupied by Marshal Niel's corps. Great doubts are entertained of the Austrian army venturing to accept another battle until it has recovered from the state of demoralisation and stupor into which it was plunged by the battle at Solferino. The information received as we advance fully confirms what we already know of the state of exasperation of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his Generals when borne along by the soldiers in their defeat. The Austrians fled pell-mell, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, without any attention to orders."

VALEGGIO, Monday, July 4.—Official Message.—The French army, increased by Prince Napoleon's corps, will operate against Verona, whilst part of the Sardinian army begins the siege of Peschiera. The Emperor having sent back the wounded Austrian officers without exchange, and having requested an exchange of prisoners, an Austrian officer has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange the wounded prisoners of the allies, and that his Majesty is equally disposed for an exchange of other prisoners.

TURIN, Monday, July 4.—Official Bulletin.—On the 29th ult. the Sardinian army more closely invested the exterior fortifications of Peschiera, situated on the right bank of the Mincio. Our army crossed the river on the 30th for the purpose of investing Peschiera, also on the left bank of the river.

BERNE, Tuesday, July 5.—The Austrians have withdrawn from Bormio, abandoning their provision-chests and cattle. The Piedmontese are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

Correspondence from the army say that the corps of Marshal Canrobert remains at Goito, that of Marshal M'Mahon at Valeggio, and that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers will co-operate with the Piedmontese army in the investment of Peschiera.

## GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

A telegram from Milan, dated July 1, gives intelligence of Garibaldi's movements:—"The legion of General Garibaldi and the division of General Cialdini are manœuvring to close up the whole valley of the Adige, in order thus to render themselves masters of the Lago di Garda, and to isolate Verona from the Tyrol." Another telegram, dated Berne, July 2, says:—"A body of Chasseurs des Alpes, 5000 strong, has arrived at Tirano, under the command, it is said, of General Garibaldi himself."

A telegram from Berne on Wednesday, July 6, announces a repulse of the Austrian troops in the Valteline. It is as follows:—"Advices from Coire of to-day state that an express arrived yesterday evening at Tirano from Bonino, with the news that a corps of from 3030 to 3500 Tyrolean Chasseurs had been threatening the Valteline, but that several columns of Garibaldi's and Cialdini's corps had repulsed them from Bonino, and driven them as far as the first cantoniera of the Stelvio Pass. The Austrians suffered considerable loss. General Garibaldi's loss was ten severely wounded, and Cialdini's three killed and four wounded. Advices have also been received from Locarno up to yesterday, the 5th inst. The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore have been given up, on condition of their being employed for mercantile purposes only, and the liberated vessels quitted Mogadino to-day with freight and passengers."

## WAR NOTES.

The square before the Theatre of La Scala at Milan is to be called Piazza Cavour.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes the appointment of Lieutenant Field Marshal Urtan to be provisional commandant of the fortress of Verona.

"Three hundred thousand projectiles," says a Paris letter in a Brussels journal, "have just been dispatched from Paris to the army of Italy; and it is stated that the Ministry of War has entered into contracts for the manufacture of a million."

In a letter from Valeggio of the 1st, written by M. Texier, of the *Siecle*, we read:—"Solferino presented a picture of desolation. I saw an old man who, like all the inhabitants of the village, had fled on the previous evening, come back, leading a child by each hand, to seek his poor house among the ruins. He stopped before a devastated cottage, heaved a profound sigh, and then cried out, 'Why are we, the poor inhabitants of this country, always to pay for what others do?' And then, crossing the threshold of his house, he sat on the floor and burst into tears."

On Saturday 100 prisoners of war passed through Trieste for Nabresina. The Archduchess Charlotte is about to establish a hospital for wounded soldiers in the Archducal Palace there, and to support it with an annual donation of 20,000 florins. A steamer which arrived at Trieste, on Sunday, from Constantinople, passed, on Friday, at Curzola, on the Dalmatian coast, a French squadron, composed of six ships of the line, five frigates, and many gun-boats.

The number of prisoners brought to Marseilles by the *Eldorado* was 135, 121 of them wounded Austrians, with 40 wounded Frenchmen. The French General Wimpfen, who was wounded at Magenta, has arrived at Toulon. 400 conscripts have arrived for regiments in Algeria. In the second or inner basin of the Joliette are two large steam-transports, one of which is the *Pomone*, loading railway waggons and locomotives for Genoa. Within the last few days a considerable number of troops have embarked for the seat of war.

M. Walewski has addressed to the French Envoys in Germany a circular respecting the attitude of the German Confederation. In this circular he expresses his full approval of the despatch recently communicated by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the German Cabinets, and declares that any interference on the part of the German Confederation in the present war would be contrary to the treaties upon which the Confederation is based. The military measures recently taken by Prussia inspire no uneasiness in France, as the Prussian Government declares that its only object is to protect Germany, and to exercise a just influence on ulterior arrangements. The French Government has always desired the participation of other great Powers in the settlement of Italy, and therefore sees no reason to dissent from the Cabinet of Berlin. Prince Gortschakoff's circular indicates the mode in which it will act at the proper time; and as for England, M. Walewski concludes by saying:—"Without yet having official information of the disposition of the new British Ministry, we are authorised to infer, from the debate which preceded their coming into power, conclusions the most favourable to the independence of Italy; and we are under the firm persuasion that the English Government is, in its views as well as in the support of its influence, favourable to the solution that we ourselves seek."

Marshal Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely addressed the following order of the day to the Imperial Guard on the day after the battle of Solferino:—"You have taken a glorious part in the late battle. The division of General Camou had its first brigade engaged from nine in the morning. The battalion of foot chasseurs and the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Voltigeurs, under General Manequé, carried formidable and vigorously-defended positions. Numerous prisoners, thirteen pieces of cannon, and a colour, are the trophies of their brilliant combat. The artillery of the Guard, supported by the division of Grenadiers, rendered the most important services. Full of ardour and enthusiasm, they took up a position on the heights which were almost inaccessible, silenced the enemy's fire, and hastened their retreat. At Magenta, on the 4th, the division of General Mellinet took possession of Ponte Nuovo under a murderous fire, and defended with the greatest energy a position which was attacked by very superior forces. The Grenadiers and the Zouaves drove back the enemy's columns at the point of the bayonet, and forced them to retreat with enormous loss. The Voltigeurs and the chasseurs of the Guard have shown that they were worthy comrades of the Grenadiers and the Zouaves of Magenta. The Marshal Commanding-in-Chief cannot have a more valuable recompense than to be kept at the head of such troops when the Emperor raised him to the dignity of Marshal of France. Soldiers of the Guard! The army appreciates your conduct. It has seen what you are able to do on the field of battle, and it is as proud of the Imperial Guard as the grand army was of the old Guard. Vive l'Empereur."

The King of Sardinia has issued the following order of the day to his troops:—"Soldiers! In the space of two months of warfare you have had an uninterrupted course of victory from the Sesia and the Po to the banks of the Garda and the Mincio. In that glorious itinerary which you have performed in company with our generous and powerful ally, you have everywhere given the most brilliant proofs of discipline and heroism. The nation is proud of you; all Italy, which sees with pride her best sons in your ranks, applauds your bravery and your exploits, which inspire her with joyous hopes and confidence in her future destinies. To-day a new and great victory has been gained. You have again shed your blood, triumphing over a numerous enemy protected by the strongest positions. On the now celebrated day of Solferino and San Martino, you, fighting from break of day until night, and headed by your intrepid chiefs, repelled the repeated assaults of the enemy, and forced them to recross the Mincio, leaving in your hands and on the field of battle men, arms, and cannon. On their side the French efforts have been crowned with equal success and an equal glory, furnishing further proof of that incomparable valour which for ages past has elicited the admiration of the whole world. The victory has cost serious sacrifices; but, led by that noble blood unsparsingly spilled for the most sacred of causes, Europe will learn that Italy is worthy of taking her place among nations. Soldiers! In former battles I have often had occasion to mention the names of many among you in the order of the day; this time I put the whole army on the order of the day. From my head-quarters, at Rivoltella, June 25, 1859, VICTOR EMANUEL."

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—The *Times* correspondent in the allied camp supplies a long letter full of interesting details of the battle of Solferino. He says, alluding to the capture of Solferino:—"As all the roads are between the different spurs, each forms a sort of defile. The chief attacks were consequently directed upon the heights themselves. Most of these are so steep at their upper part that a person unincumbered by anything has the greatest difficulty in climbing them, so you may imagine what it was for the French soldiers to get to the top with their packs. The Austrians on the top had left their behind them, and waited the attack in this manner. Add to this difficulty a scorching June sun, several hostile batteries sending down grape, and a dense mass of infantry firing down with their rifles. It was noon before the heights were crowned. A brigade of the 1st division of the 1st corps, and one of the second division 1st corps, did their best to get possession of the heights, but they had to go back again. It was then that the Emperor, who was on one of the low hills directing the movements, is reported to have said, 'Il faut avoir ce point, c'est la clef de la position. Dites aux grenadiers de la Garde de s'avancer;' and then, as if remembering that they had had their share at Magenta, he said, 'Non; envoyez le première brigade des Voltigeurs;' and the Chasseurs and the first battalions of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Voltigeurs came on and took the heights at a run, with the twelve guns which were placed there. Their dash was so magnificent that the Emperor, and, in imitation of him, the whole Staff, raised their caps, and shouted, 'Bravo, les Voltigeurs!' I got to the place a short time after it had been taken, and I must confess I never saw such destruction of humanity in so small a space. You saw what the fight cost both sides when you counted the numbers and facings of the different regiments engaged. The wonder to me, however, is how the position could ever be taken. Those of the enemy who were in the keep at the foot of the town were taken prisoners. They had orders to defend the place to the last man."

On Saturday last the Comte de Flandres and the Duc de Oporto visited Woolwich Arsenal. After viewing the various portions of the establishment, and remaining at the Arsenal upwards of three hours, the distinguished visitors proceeded thence to the dockyard, where they were received by Commodore-Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, and occupied about two hours in the inspection of the powerful and complicated machinery of the steam-factory department; the *Anson*, *Gulatea*, and other new vessels building, and other objects of interest connected with the various departments of the establishment.

WRECK OF THE "ALMA."—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship the *Alma* grounded on Mooshedgeral, in the Red Sea, on June 12, leaved over immediately, and filled rapidly. The passengers and crew, and the mails, were all saved. The passengers were relieved on the fourth day by the *Cyclops*. The shipwrecked passengers of the *Alma* have addressed a letter to Captain Pullen, of H.M.S. *Cyclops*, and the officers and crew, expressing their thankful sense of the promptitude with which they were relieved, and of the kind and generous attentions and courtesies which welcomed them on board, where nothing was wanting that could mitigate their sufferings or administer to their accommodation and comfort. The address is signed by eighty-six passengers, the list being headed by the name of Sir John Bowring. In a private letter from one of the officers of the *Cyclops*, the writer says, in connection with this subject, "The passengers per *Alma* were saved by her Majesty's ship *Cyclops* from a desolate island in the Red Sea. The passengers were in a most lamentable condition, with no water, and the thermometer at 110 deg. in the shade. They were all conveyed to Aden, and thence brought on by the *Pera*. The *Cyclops* picked up a boat 100 miles from the island, the crew of which conveyed to them the melancholy intelligence of the wreck. The *Cyclops* has since left Aden for the scene of the disaster, in the expectation of being able to recover some of the lost property."

## COUNTRY NEWS.

On Monday the Dublin Corporation nominated Redmond Carroll, Esq., solicitor, to the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The election must be confirmed in November.

Several handsome testimonials—among them two thousand guineas in a purse—have been presented to Dr. Hook, now Dean of Chichester, by the people of Leeds; and a purse of £270 to Mrs. Hook.

The handsome block of offices and stores which forms the corner of Victoria and Waring-streets, Belfast, known as the Victoria Chambers, was destroyed by fire on Friday se'nnight.

John Ryley, living at Hull, was found on Sunday afternoon suspended by the neck from his bed. He had murdered his wife (apparently while she was asleep), and then attempted to commit suicide. He is likely to recover.

On Sunday morning, while three young men were bathing at the mouth of the South Esk River, Montrose, two of them, Robert Reid, a mason, and David Christie, an apprentice to a tailor, were drawn out by the strong receding tide and drowned.

Clee Church, near Grimsby, an interesting specimen of the Norman and Saxon styles combined, has been repaired and reseated, and the old pews removed, with increased accommodation for 100 persons. The reopening services took place on Tuesday.

BURY FLOWER SHOW.—A grand exhibition of flowers, plants, fruits, and vegetables took place on Wednesday at the Athenæum, Bury, under the auspices of the Bury Floral and Horticultural Society. It was the first show of the season, and displayed a great improvement over the exhibitions of the society during the past year.

ELECTION OF CORONER FOR THE KNUTSFORD DIVISION OF CHESHIRE.—On Saturday last a meeting of the freeholders of the Knutsford division of Cheshire was held at the Court House, Knutsford, to elect a coroner in the place of Mr. James Roscoe, who has resigned in consequence of ill-health. Mr. William Latham, of Sanbach, was elected to the office—Mr. Swanwick, the only other candidate, having resigned.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND HOLYHEAD.—The submarine cables connecting Holyhead with Liverpool were successfully laid on Wednesday by Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., for the trustees of the Mersey Docks. The old semaphore system, which has been in use up to the present time, will be immediately superseded by electric communication between those important points.

MURDER AT FALMOUTH.—Stephen Lovell Bell, formerly a surgeon, practising at Weston-super-Mare, has been committed to take his trial on a charge of murdering Mr. James Caddy, an old man, Master in the Navy. Bell went to the house of his unmarried sisters, and demanded money. They refused to give him any, and Mr. Caddy, at their request, interfered to protect them. When he threatened to send for a constable Bell seized a spear hanging on the wall and ran it twice into Caddy's body.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HARROW.—His Royal Highness—as recorded in our town edition last week—was present on the speech-day at Harrow on Thursday se'nnight. The Prince was welcomed by enthusiastic cheering. In a few moments the horses were removed from the carriage, and his Royal Highness and party were drawn by the boys to the school at the summit of the hill, a distance of more than half a mile. The Prince appeared to enjoy his reception heartily.

SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The sixth annual general meeting of this society was held at Richmond, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Abinger. After the reception of the annual report of the council, interesting papers were read on the parish registers, and the antiquities of Richmond, &c. The meeting then adjourned to the parish church of Richmond to inspect various ancient monuments, upon which remarks were offered by the Rev. W. Bashall, M.A. At three o'clock the audience proceeded to the local museum, opened at the Lecture Hall of the Cavalry College, to view an excellent collection of antiquities and works of art, the band of the Surrey Militia being in attendance.

CURIOUS GROUNDS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS TO MERCY.—At the Cardiff Assizes, a short time ago, the jury recommended a prisoner whom they had found guilty of theft to mercy "on account of his being undefended by counsel." The same jury having subsequently found another prisoner guilty of theft recommended him to mercy "owing to the trivial nature of the offence, inasmuch as it had taken place during an affray;" and on the Judge putting the question, "Am I to understand that you consider that a person is extremely likely to steal something during a fight?" the foreman replied, "Precisely so." The Chairman stole his heart against these soft appeals, and sentenced both prisoners to imprisonment with hard labour.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF EGLINTON held an undress levee at Dublin on Monday. The attendance was unprecedentedly large. Several addresses were presented. In a reply, the Earl of Eglinton said, respecting the office of the Viceroyalty:—"More mature consideration and a larger experience of this country have only confirmed me in the opinions I have on all previous occasions expressed of the great importance of the office I have held among you; and I trust that no party in the State will ever adopt the shortsighted policy which would be involved in its abolition." The Earl and Countess left Dublin on Tuesday morning for Belfast, en route for Scotland, and all along the line of route his Excellency was cheered most warmly.

RAILWAY FETE AT WOTTON HOUSE.—The Marquis of Chandos, as chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, on Friday week, invited the principal officers of the company, attended by their wives, to join him at dinner at Wotton House, his old family residence in the vale of Aylesbury. The dinner was served in an elegant marquee erected in a picturesque part of the grounds, where upwards of ninety persons sat down to an elegant repast. The entertainment was enlivened by various speeches and toasts, after which the party adjourned to the lawn, where dancing was commenced, the Marquis opening the ball with the wife of one of the most popular officers of the company. The festivities were kept up until eight o'clock, when the guests departed, and reached Bleckley in time to take the trains for London and the north.

ROYAL WINDSOR ASSOCIATION.—This society, established in 1850 by the Prince Consort for the encouragement of the industrious and deserving classes, held their ninth anniversary meeting on Friday week in the Home Park at Windsor. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided, and the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Oxford, and many other distinguished persons were present. Rewards, varying from three pounds to a few shillings, were distributed to deserving labourers and artisans.—The annual dinner of the friends of the association took place at the Townhall in the evening, the chair being taken by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Westminster. Several admirable speeches were delivered, showing the immense benefits the society had conferred on the industrious classes since its commencement.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Georgiana Dorothy, Countess of Carlisle, late of Castle Howard, in the county of York, was proved on the 15th of June, and probate granted to the Right Hon. George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G., P.C., the son and sole executor. The personality sworn under £80,000. The will is in her own handwriting, and disposes of her jewellery and other valuable property, much of which consists of presents from Royalty and persons of rank and distinction, which she has specifically bequeathed amongst her family and friends. The bequests are numerous, and cover many pages, and the Countess concludes her will with the hope that these memorials will be received with a cheerful spirit and valued for her sake, many of them being serviceable. There is no disposition of her money. The will was commenced on the 3rd of June, 1845, and the date at the conclusion is the 27th of January, 1849. A codicil was made on the 5th of January, 1852, confirming the will.

The will of the Venerable Archdeacon Berens, Edward Berens, M.A., late Archdeacon of Berks, Prebendary of Sarum, and Vicar of Shrivernham, was proved on the 24th of June by the joint executors, the Right Hon. William Reginald, Earl of Devon (the nephew of Lady Catherine Berens, the relict), and Henry Hulse Berens, Esq. (the nephew of the deceased). A legacy of £200 is left to each of them for their trouble. The Archdeacon leaves his Curate, the Rev. C. B. Calley, £200; his maid servant, Mary Viner, £100; and legacies to his other servants. He bequeaths to Miss Clare, residing with the family, £1000; and to the widow of his nephew Harenc £800. The residue, real and personal, he bequeaths to his wife, the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Berens. He expressed a wish that £1 should be given to each bearer of his coffin, and also a thick blanket presented to every poor family in Shrivernham and Watchfield having more than two children to support. The personality sworn under £45,000.

The will of Sir Arthur Ingram Aston, G.C.B., late of Aston Hall, Cheshire, was proved on the 24th of June by Charles Stanforth and William Loaden, Esqrs.—the personality £16,000. The testator, having purchased the expectancy in his estates of his great-nephew, Charles Talbot, has devised them to his great nephew, Hervey Talbot, son of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Talbot, and to his heirs male, and in default to his great-niece, Mrs. Blanche Chetwynd, and her issue male; on failure, to his sister, or to his right heirs. He has left an annuity of £200 to his old and valued friend, Edward Nugent Murta. The will is short, bears date the 16th of April, 1859, and the testator died on the 6th of May.

The will of Captain Henry William Craufurd, R.N., formerly of Calcutta, but late of Tillington, Sussex, was proved on the 25th of June by Mrs. Craufurd, the relict and sole executrix—the personality in England estimated at £12,000. The will is short, is written in his own hand, and is dated Calcutta, 9th of January, 1854, bequeathing all his property to his wife if there are children; but, if none, then two-thirds to his wife beyond £5000 under marriage settlement, and one-third to his sister, leaving to his brothers and sisters, as tokens of affection, either some article he has possessed or money if he should acquire much. He died on the 29th of April last, at Tillington.



## LITERATURE.

## WOMEN, PAST AND PRESENT. By JOHN WADE. Skeet.

This work professes to supply an omission in the history of the most remarkable improvements in social life. It is stated that, although the social state and vicissitudes of females have formed influential elements in national affairs, they have obtained little distinctive notice from historians, a circumstance which can hardly have arisen from want of interest or the repellent nature of the inquiry. To so sweeping an assertion we are inclined to demur; and at once there arise in one's mind a thousand instances in which the interweaving of the history of "women"—at least, conceding to Mr. Wade the abstract term "woman"—with that of their times; of the influences they exercised, which many persons would be inclined to place far above those, which the greatest statesmen and philosophers have been able to command. However, it is not necessary to argue that point with a writer who has undertaken to bring into one volume a view of feminine progress and its existing social relations; who seeks to trace the social vicissitudes of women through the course of civilisation, commencing with the Asiatic nations, passing on to the Greek and Roman ladies of antiquity, and then opening the new chapter in woman's story which begins with European society of later periods, and brings the narrative down to the present day. It is hardly possible not to find something of interest in a work which speaks historically, or anecdotically, of almost every known woman of ancient or modern times,—of Ruth, of Semiramis, of Helen, Aspasia, Mrs. Hutchinson, Madame de Maintenon, Madame de Staël, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Hannah More, Lady Morgan, George Sand, and Madeline Smith. From a philosophical point of view the author deals with females of the primitive ages—Greek and Roman ladies, women of the mediæval period, females under the Tudors and Stuarts, Frenchwomen before the Revolution, Englishwomen of the eighteenth century, and, most delicate and dangerous of all, with modern ladies—French and English. There are dissertations on Oriental civilisation and the degradation of Eastern women, equality of the sexes, the amative passion, matrimony and celibacy, divorce and separation, and last, and by no means least, the rights, privileges, and wrongs of women. Notwithstanding this formidable list of theses, there is nearly as much about eminent or notorious men in the book as about the other sex. It will be gathered, therefore, that to a great extent it is discursive and sketchy, but it is unquestionably amusing, and, as a tangible and elaborate offering to the fair section of the community from one who must be a professed "squire of dames," it must be acceptable to them. As a collection of anecdotes it will probably be nearly as acceptable to the general reader.

## WILLIAM BURKE, THE AUTHOR OF "JUNIUS." By JELINGER COOKSON SYMONS. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This essay is written with much elegance of style and force of argument to prove that William Burke was really the author of "Junius," and the first question that arises in the reader's mind is who was William Burke? He was, it appears, a friend and contemporary of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. He was, it is also stated, a cousin of the great Edmund, but this must have been not as a Burke, but most probably through the statesman's maternal kindred, the Nagles. It is, indeed, rather singular that no Burke of Edmund Burke's immediate family (his widow excepted) existed after himself: his nearest representative at the present day is in the female line, and bears the additional surname of Burke by licence from the Crown. William Burke entered public life in 1765, earlier even than did Edmund, who acknowledges that to his friend William he owes his introduction to the Prime Minister, the Marquis of Rockingham. William Burke was for many years a politician of note. He was at one time Under Secretary of State, and sat in Parliament for Bedford from 1766 to 1774: he was afterwards in India, and acted as Deputy Paymaster to the King's troops there under Lord Cornwallis. His latter days he passed with Edmund Burke at Beaconsfield, and he died in 1798, the year after the demise of his illustrious friend. Mr. Symons maintains that this William Burke was "Junius," and his essay well deserves the perusal of all interested in the subject. Of the truth of Mr. Symons' hypothesis each reader must judge for himself, but the book does certainly disclose some startling data. That Sir Philip Francis and his close ally, Edmund Burke, knew who "Junius" was is now generally believed: the man in that terrible literary mask was undoubtedly no mystery to them; it must have been some one secretly and cordially connected with them. Who more likely, says Mr. Symons, than Edmund's able and mysterious coadjutor, this same William Burke?

## NOTICES OF ENFIELD, Historical, Topographical, Statistical, &amp;c. By J. TUFF. Effingham Wilson.

Not quite ten miles northward from Shoreditch terminus is an old town which has now, by the rifle to which it lends its name, gained a world-wide reputation. The book before us, amongst other valuable matter, gives, perhaps, as well-considered an account of her Majesty's small-arms factory, and of the Enfield rifle, as is to be met with. At any rate Mr. Tuff's "Enfield" has been aimed well; and we think he has aptly chosen the time and treated ably the theme of his entertaining little volume.

Antiquarian research, picturesque topography, Elizabethan memorials, biographical sketches, and charitable interests combine, with an unpretending style, to produce a history which is purely and simply what it professes to be. From the etymology of the name to the details of development, Enfield, Enefeld, Enfen, Enville, or Endfield, under our author's hand becomes quite a place of popular consideration. Mr. Tuff's work has renewed our surprise that Enfield is not a more frequent resort of metropolitan holiday-makers. Where now the old "Brown Bess" of British ordnance is being superseded by the rifle, there, three hundred years ago, England's good "Queen Bess" had a favourite palatial residence, and her courtiers their rural retreats. The manorial domains and baronial privileges attached to Enfield are carefully and concisely described. Its eleemosynary trusts and philanthropic funds are set forth with honest pride, but without parade. Mr. Tuff's volume opens with a neatly-executed map of the town and its precincts. The worth of his architectural and local delineations is enhanced by some clever illustrations on steel. There are a few little flaws of hurried com-

position to be met with here and there in the volume; and we might hint at one or two matters of personal description which, being mended in a second edition, would add a grace to the obvious merits of a very carefully-digested book.

*The National Review.*—With the exception of an article on "Italy and its Prospects," the subjects of the current number of the *National* are somewhat abstract. The first article, on "Glaciers and Glacier Theories," is curious, inasmuch as it develops to the less thinking public the fact of the existence of considerable scientific research into one of the apparent anomalies of nature which has of late years become familiar to a certain travelling class. No less than eleven recent treatises on this subject are made the text of the dissertation; and a twelfth might have been added, in the shape of the recent publication of the Alpine Club, but this, we suppose, is too merely popular to be dealt with in so grave a disquisition. "Peasant Life in Hungary" is almost as suggestive a title just at this moment as "Italy and its Prospects." Fiction is represented in "The People of the Arabian Nights" and a review of Mr. Trollope's "Bertrams;" and poetry in an article on Masson's "Milton," which may, perhaps, be read after that on "The Settlement of New England;" while "The Apostolic Age," and "Revelation, What it is Not

and "Poems by James Orton." "The Season Ticket, No. 4," is anecdotically good.

*The Universal Magazine.*—If we remember rightly a good deal was said about Sir Bulwer Lytton as a novelist in the first number of this serial. The subject is renewed in the present issue with unabated power of pen; and we would here also note a difference of opinion between the writer of this article and the one in *Blackwood*, to which we have already alluded, the former holding Bulwer's latest novels to be his best, and the latter declaring them to be proofs of an entire degeneration of idea, style, and power. It must be said that only due measure is meted out to Lord John Russell in his character of editor of two works which are all the attempts we have at a biography of Charles James Fox. Always supposing the subject to be not overrated, a good life of that statesman is yet a desideratum. It will probably be news to a great many persons that there is an "Ancient Cornish Drama;" and if so we have great pleasure in referring the curious on such a subject to the current number of this magazine. On its titlepage the *Universal* professes to include the discussion of social science in its plan; and in that, no doubt, is to be sought the justification of a treatise in the present number on a social topic, founded on a book called "Out of the Depths," which ought to go far to narrow the "universality" of the magazine. The subject is one which it is a fashion nowadays

to say that moralists in action and in print are bound to grapple with. It may be so; but at least such a topic might find ventilation in special works rather than in reviews and serials which are intended to attract every class of reader. There is too, we are bound to say, an absence of repugnance to, and an easy familiarity with, the under-the-surface part of this phase of social life in the treatment of the subject in the article before us which is peculiarly objectionable. We have several times before remarked on the youthful vigour which characterises the writing in this magazine generally; but it is at the same time but fair to say that much of the political discussion is a little too abecedarian in its character for those who have escaped from the schools, say, five years.

As regards the other numerous monthly publications, we have only space to mention that *Titan*, the *National Magazine*, and the *Art-Journal* for the current month are of the average character, and address themselves to their specialties, particularly in the case of the two latter, with accustomed care and completeness.

## THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY, PARIS.

In giving a View of the Paris Exhibition of 1859, which has been somewhat delayed, owing to the pressure of war subjects, we have chosen the Sculpture Department on account of the picturesque nature of its arrangement. The interior of the building is at all times very beautiful, but the presence of so many fine works of art lends an additional charm to its beauties. Our Engraving represents very faithfully the general aspect of the ground floor, or *rez-de-chaussée*, as the French call it. The trees, the gardens, the bridge over the little meandering stream which flows gracefully through the buildings, the statues, and the artistic ornaments for this particular occasion, are all presented to the reader, already acquainted with the usual aspect of the Palais d'Industrie.

Although there is no lack of space and light and air in this vast edifice, it is to be regretted that for this fête of the fine arts in Paris there exists no particular building especially adapted for its celebration. There will, perhaps, next year be a change in this respect, as it is proposed to devote to this purpose some portion of the new Louvre, an edifice in every way suited to the importance of the subject and the honour due to art.

The jury appointed for the selection of subjects for admission are said to have been very severe this year; but, in spite of all their care, many pictures of a mediocre talent have obtained an entry. However, the task for the jury was very arduous, and some oversights may well be excused when it is known that the number of paintings admitted was upwards of three thousand; to which must be added, sculpture, nearly three hundred pieces; and drawings, lithographs, architectural designs, &c., about four hundred.

Taken as a whole, the exhibition of this year may be looked upon as a great improvement on that of 1858, both as regards the nature of the subjects treated and the talent displayed in their execution. Amongst the French artists whose progress is most marked we may cite Madame Henriette Browne, whose "Sisters of Charity" is a most touching and admirably-executed production, full of truth to nature; and M. Auguste Bonheur, who has contributed five landscapes of great merit. We have to regret the absence of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur's name from the present catalogue: two paintings from the brush of our favourite artist, a "Flock of Sheep," and a "View in Scotland," were not finished in time, and are still in the atelier of the painter.

We cannot, in a short sketch like the present, allude to all the paintings which merit attention, or mention the most remarkable pieces of sculpture; but we may notice among the finest pictures two by Yvon, representing scenes in the attack on the Malakoff of the 8th of September, 1855; two religious subjects by Delacroix, in his best style; and a most marvellous effort of sand and sun in a "Simoom," by Berchère. The well-known artists Flandrin, Lehmann, Van Muyden, Landelles, Troyon, &c., have exhibited with their usual ability and success. M. Troyon's "View of the Environs of Suresnes," with coming-storm effects admirably depicted, and a most delightful landscape, is, perhaps, the masterpiece of the exhibition.

The English painters have not this year sent their quota to the exhibition; but their contributions were expected with impatience. Owing, it is said, to the unsettled state of the Continent, the committee of the artists intending to exhibit at Paris decided not to forward the collection confided to them. This circumstance has given rise to the expression of much regret on the part of the visitors, amongst whom the English painters have a number of sincere admirers. Let us hope that these unfounded fears may not interfere with their appearance at the next French Exposition des Beaux-Arts.

The exhibition closes on the 16th instant.

We shall shortly give a selection from the finest paintings exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, or, as it is there called, the Salon of 1859.



THE LATE DAVID COX.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 42.

and What it Is," will each address itself to the same kind of readers. The short article on "Utopian Banquets" will, we think, be interesting and creative, as regards the classical scholar. The number is, perhaps, more solid than many a review reader would desire, but it maintains the acknowledged ability of the publication.

*Fraser's Magazine.*—The subject of the necrological notices which have been carried on for some time in this magazine under the title of "In Memoriam" is this month Alexander von Humboldt, and his memory is treated, as far as the disquisition goes, as it should be. "Wars in General, and French Wars in Particular," is appropriate to the present moment, and in a brief space gives a history of that pursuit after military glory to which France is now adding a new chapter. "Thoughts on Modern Literature" is curious for the theory which it starts, that "Clarissa Harlowe" is the greatest tale in any language, and for an attempt to prove everybody wrong who believes in Miss Austen, with immense laudation of Miss Brontë; in this affording a singular contrast to an article in *Blackwood* for this month, in which Miss Austen's merits are elaborately set forth as unimpeachable, and an opinion hazarded that ere long "Jane Eyre" will have no readers. The two serial stories are advanced a few chapters, as are "The Notes on the National Drama of Spain." The other subjects comprised in the issue are a dissertation on "The Irrationale of Speech," that is, on stammering and its cure; "Egyptian and Sacred Chronology;" and "The New Administration;" while the comic element is represented by a "Song from Garibaldi," that is "The Groves of Blarney" turned into choice Italian, as alleged by the famous partisan chieftain, but which does not need the initial signature to tell us that it is from the well-known hand that has so often played these famous tricks of the muse.

*Dublin University Magazine.*—"Bunsen's Egypt" is here, as well as in *Fraser*, made the basis of an article. The contributions to the interests of the moment are to be found in "Italy and the Fatherland," and "Volunteering, New and Old." A short but graphic sketch is given of the career in South America of the Earl of Dundonald, better known as Lord Cochrane, under the title of "The Old Sea-Lion," which has been culled from a narrative of his life recently published by the noble Earl himself. The article on "George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham," is, from its subject, at least entitled to be placed in the romantic department of the magazine, in which Mr. Lever's story of "Gerald Fitzgerald" is brought to an end, and a new tale, called "Artist and Craftsman," begun, which promises well. Variety is duly ministered by the production of articles severally entitled "University Essays," "The Alabama Slave," "The Society of British Artists," "Fashionable Fallacies,"





INTERIOR OF THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY, PARIS.—SCULPTURE DEPARTMENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. THORIGNY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.







of opinion—in which few, if any, will deem him to have been over-sanguine—that “the incalculable activity of a future age would revert with curiosity, and perhaps with indulgence, to the respectable efforts of the nineteenth century.” Passing over the home demand for manufactured articles, both of necessity and luxury, which no one can believe to have attained its due proportions while a pauper remains in the land, or an independent labourer, agricultural or manufacturing, is unprovided with some share, however humble, of the elegances and refinements of the most refined and elegant age that the human race has ever known, his Lordship took a wide survey of the foreign market. He divided it into those European and American Powers which themselves compete with us in manufactures, and those barbarous and semi-civilized communities of the teeming East with whom our trade may be scarcely said to have commenced. He expressed his opinion that, if Turkey, Persia, and Central Asia, without any important staples of exportation, and inhabited by a sparse, indigent, and in part vagrant population of 40,000,000 souls, absorbed annually the manufactures of Great Britain to the amount of seven millions of pounds sterling, the inhabitants of the remoter East, computed at hundreds of millions, would, if trade were properly developed, find something better than silver on the one side and opium on the other, and consume of our manufactures to the extent of sixty millions sterling. Perhaps his Lordship somewhat exaggerated the powers of consumption of the Chinese and Japanese empires. Men who can live and work upon five farthings a day, and who consider themselves sufficiently clad with a piece of coarse cotton round their loins, which they do not exchange for a new garment above once in ten years, are not likely to be very profitable customers either to Lancashire and Yorkshire, or to Sheffield and Birmingham. But there can be no doubt that even in those regions the British manufacturers may find a large and steadily increasing market. The nations of the world are learning to despise distance, and to become, as a necessary consequence, better acquainted with each other. The progress of steam, and the opening up of the resources of regions hitherto sealed against the curiosity as well as against the enterprise of civilisation, will tend to raise, and not to depress, the standard of living in every part of the world. Great Britain, with her unrivalled resources of coal and mineral; with her affluent population which every few years draughts off an emigration sufficient to found new states and empires in the remotest quarters of the globe; and with the industry, dexterity, and taste of those who remain at home in the old centres of production, will hold her own amid all possible rivalry. She is so happily situated as to be not only the greatest manufacturer but the greatest merchant of the world; to produce more out of her own resources, and to sell, and be the agent for the sale, of a greater amount of extraneous wealth than any nation now existing or likely to exist for centuries. When the United States of America are as thickly populated as the British Isles are now, Great Britain will have a competitor who will run her hard in the race. Even then it is not likely that she will be defeated, for the two may share the commerce of the world between them, and find that there is more than sufficient room for both of them to prosper. We have touched but lightly upon his Lordship's speech, and regret that want of space should prevent us from doing greater justice to it; but, as it has been printed *in extenso* in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, it will reach the eyes of those for whom it was in the first instance intended; and will enlighten our manufacturers, not alone upon their duties and deficiencies, but upon their prospects in time to come, and how they may continue to make their country not only the workshop but the emporium of the world.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

On Thursday week the parish church of Woodwalton was reopened after having undergone extensive repairs and rebuildings to the amount of £1300.

The Westminster Abbey Special Sunday Evening Services will be brought to a close on the 10th of July (to-morrow). The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Brisbane.

Hawarden Church, which was some time since destroyed by fire, will be reopened on Thursday next, the 14th inst. The services will be continued on the succeeding day and the following Sunday.

At the Oxford Encenia, held on Wednesday, the honorary degree of doctor in civil law was conferred upon the Right Hon. J. Inglis, Sir J. Lawrence, Major-General Sir A. Wilson, Colonel Gresham, G. Boole, Esq., and A. Panizzi, Esq.

An address from Convocation was presented to the Queen on Monday. Her Majesty, in her reply, declared that it was her desire that the government of India should be conducted in “the spirit of mildness and charity,” and expressed her reliance upon “the Christian sentiments” of her subjects for supporting a pacific policy.

The new church at Wingates, West Houghton, in the parish of Deane, which was commenced about a year ago, was on Thursday week consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Manchester, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. Refreshments after the ceremony were provided in the schoolroom, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion.

On Thursday week the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Church of St. Paul at Norden (near Rochdale), formerly called Black Pits, was performed by Mrs. Thomas Rawstons. After the stone had been laid, Mr. A. H. Roys and his masonic brethren went through the ceremony of laying the cube-stone, which was duly consecrated with corn, wine, and oil. The company afterwards dined in the marquee which had been erected in an adjoining field.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday in the hall of the college, in Harley-street, under the presidency of Lord Ebury. The report stated that the building debt, which had so long pressed on the institution, was now liquidated. The dean reports most highly of the discipline and order of the college, and the number of pupils has considerably increased during the past year. The report was adopted, and resolutions to the advantage of the institution were passed.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this institution was held at the offices of the corporation in St. Martin's-place—the Rev. G. T. Driffield in the chair. After some preliminary business the Rev. W. Mitchell read the ninth annual report, from which it appeared that during the past year eight ladies had been elected pensioners—four in November and four in May—making the total number now on the funds of the corporation 88. Of these 28 receive £40 per annum each; 30 £35 per annum each; and 21 £20 per annum each;—making a total payment to pensioners at the rate of £3115 per annum.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. C. Magee to be Prebendary of Wedmore the Second, in Wells Cathedral. *Rectories*: Rev. J. Clark to Little Bytham, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. Owen to Trusborne with the Vicarage of Sutton-in-the-Marsh, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. Scriven to Trethoshe, Devon. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. J. Erskine to H.M.S. *Trafalgar*, Sheerness; Rev. J. Mayne to Sir T. D. Acland's Chapel at Killerton. *Curacies*: Rev. C. E. Bowden to Colkirk, Fakenham (temporary sole charge); Rev. W. E. Burdett to All Saints', Charlton; Rev. D. F. Chapman to Preston, Lancashire; Rev. C. W. Landon to Ashford, Devon; Rev. R. Smith to Bury, Lancashire (to officiate in Waterfoot school-room); Rev. J. L. Williams to St. John's, Broughton, Lancashire; Rev. J. T. Man to East Stonehouse, Devon.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The fancy bazaar now being held on board the *Agamemnon* and *Monarch* in the East India Docks (and of which we shall give an Engraving next week) is being attended with the utmost success.

The inmates of the Hoxton House Asylum, numbering from fifty to sixty, were on Friday week taken on a picnic excursion to High Beech, under the charge of Dr. Dixon, the medical superintendent, Miss Hunter, the matron, and a staff of attendants.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CHURCH.—On Sunday, during morning service in Marylebone Church, Mr. Jacobo, of Great Marylebone-street, fell down in his pew at the close of the sermon, and died almost immediately.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, William A. Moore was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife; the jury, however, brought in a verdict of “Manslaughter,” and Moore was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

SCOTCH RIFLE CORPS.—A meeting of Scotchmen resident in the metropolis, convened under the auspices of the Caledonian and Highland Societies, was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which the preliminary steps were taken for forming a volunteer rifle corps. Lord Elcho, M.P., occupied the chair, and among those present were Sir J. H. Maxwell, Sir C. Forbes, Sir W. Forbes, Dr. Hally, Dr. Comra, &c.

GYE v. GRAZIANI AND SMITH.—This great operative quarrel came on for hearing before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood on Thursday week, and consumed all that day, Friday, and Saturday. The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment, on Saturday, in favour of Mr. Gye, confirming the injunction against Graziani singing for any one except Mr. Gye during the term for which he had agreed to do so, and fixing all the costs upon Smith and Graziani.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—The third, and last for the season, of these exhibitions took place on Wednesday, at the Royal Botanic Society's grounds, Regent's Park. The assemblage was a very large and fashionable one, and the beauty of the weather, and the elegance of the ladies' dresses, added greatly to the floral attractions collected within the gardens. The general character of the fruit and flowers exhibited was excellent.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Wednesday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church, with a monastery attached, took place, upon an appropriate site contiguous to the schools in Park-road, Peckham. The Rev. Thomas Grant, R.C. Bishop of Southwark, officiated, and was attended by a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy, as well as by several of the most influential Roman Catholics in the metropolis.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT HAMPESTEAD PONDS.—Last Saturday Henry Cornelius, aged 19, a pupil-teacher, was drowned while bathing in the West Heath reservoir pond; and on Monday evening William Ramond, aged 17, was drowned in the fourth pond. The latter had that afternoon returned from a four years' service at sea, had been to his parents' house in Brewer-lane, Hampstead, but not finding any one at home he went to bathe in the pond close by.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The fifty-third anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday at Cremorne Gardens. The attendance was very numerous, amounting, independently of an immense assemblage of ladies, to about 2500. Dinner was provided in a vast tent, the chair being taken, at four o'clock, by Mr. E. Huggins. In the course of the short statement made by the secretary (Mr. Smalley) subscriptions were announced to the amount of about £2000, including between £300 and £400 contributed by the chairman and members and relatives of his family.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE STUDENTS OF MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The public distribution of prizes in the medical school belonging to the Middlesex Hospital took place on Wednesday—the Very Rev. Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury, presiding. The Dean of the school, Dr. Goodfellow, read the usual report of the condition of the school during the past year. It gave a most satisfactory account of the discipline of the students, of their good conduct, and kindly feeling towards their teachers as well as towards each other, and likewise of their persevering industry.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF LOST PROPERTY.—On Wednesday Mr. Carl Schmidt, merchant, of Hamburg, after returning home from a walk in Kensington-gardens, missed his pocket-book, containing upwards of £300 in notes. Remembering that he had, whilst standing throwing pieces of biscuit to the waterfowl, fancied he had dropped something, he at once proceeded to the spot, and at the corner of the shrubbery, found his note-book beneath one of the rhododendron bushes.

MRS. SWINFEN v. LORD CHELMSFORD.—The long-pending action brought by Mrs. Swinfen against Lord Chelmsford, the ex-Lord Chancellor, for compromising her case in the celebrated “Swinfen v. Swinfen” litigation, at the time when his Lordship was Sir Frederic Thesiger, occupied the Court of Exchequer on Monday and Tuesday. Damages were laid at £10,000, but a verdict was found for the defendant; the Lord Chief Baron directing that, as regarded the charge of collusion between the defendant and Sir C. Cresswell, there was no evidence to go to the jury.

GREAT THUNDERSTORM.—Late on Saturday night last the metropolis and suburbs were visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy rain—the latter causing the destruction of an almost incalculable amount of property. Many persons were struck by lightning, and in some cases seriously injured. Several sheep were killed in Hyde Park and Kensington-gardens. One of these scenes we shall illustrate next week, and until then we defer further particulars of the storm.

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER AND THE REV. C. GOLIGHTLY.—The Court of Queen's Bench pronounced judgment on Saturday last on an application made last term for a mandamus commanding the Bishop of Chichester to issue a commission for the purpose of inquiring into alleged Popish practices on the part of the Rev. R. W. Randall, a clergyman of his diocese. The writ had been applied for on behalf of another clergyman, not connected with the diocese, and the Court now decided that it must be refused, on the ground that the Bishop had a right to exercise his discretion as to the propriety of issuing a commission in the circumstances described. The rule was discharged with costs.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—A dinner to celebrate the eighty-third anniversary of the declaration of American independence took place on Monday evening, at St. James's Hall. The chair was taken by General Robert B. Campbell, United States Consul in London; and there were about 170 gentlemen present, besides a considerable number of ladies in the galleries. The hall was profusely decorated with the blended flags of the United States and Great Britain. At one end of it were portraits of Washington and his wife, and at the other a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, forwarded by her Majesty for the occasion. The speeches of the evening were by Mr. Bright and his Excellency the Hon. G. M. Dallas, the United States' Minister at this Court.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 883 boys and 907 girls (in all 1790 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1610. The mortality in London begins to increase, as is usual at this period of the year. The deaths, which were 918 and 970 in the two previous weeks, rose to 1024 in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1126. Last week a child was choked by a cherry-stone, another by a nut-shell. A girl, aged three years, died on the 22nd of June from sunstroke. Six persons died last week from intemperance, besides five whose deaths are recorded as caused by “delirium tremens.”

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The sixth and last conversation for the season of this society was held on Tuesday at the Suffolk-street Gallery, which the Society of British Artists, following the example of other societies of the metropolis, kindly lent for the occasion. The attendance was very numerous; the paintings of the society brilliantly lighted up with gas, presented a striking coup-d'œil. Mr. H. Otley read a compact and able lecture on “Engraving and other Allied Branches, Historical and Descriptive,” illustrated by numerous examples of all periods, and a collection of the principal materials and implements used in the various processes. Dry as the subject may sound at first, it proved highly interesting to an audience evidently bent on improving their practical knowledge of art. A musical performance followed, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, in which Mrs. Alfred Gilbert, Miss Clara Fisher, Signor Rigaldi, Mr. Frank Elmore, and Mr. Walworth sang a variety of pieces in an agreeable and satisfactory manner; and Miss Matilda Baxter and Mr. B. Wells contributed a solo on the pianoforte and flute respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Lord Palmerston presided last Saturday afternoon at the public distribution of prizes to the students of University College in the Faculty of Arts and Laws. His Lordship was supported by Lord Brougham, Earl Fortescue, Lord Beler, Mr. Grote, Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. James Booth, Mr. E. Romilly, and other gentlemen. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen had assembled. Professor Donaldson, Dean of the Faculty, commenced the proceedings by reading to Lord Palmerston the usual report of the results of the academical year. All his colleagues joined him, he said, in bearing testimony to the excellent conduct of the classes during this period, in which it had not been necessary to bring one case of misconduct before the Court of Discipline. The number of students was 205, being an increase of 28, as compared with the preceding session. There were 115 new students, in which respect this session outnumbered the last by 11. The names of the successful and meritorious students in each class were then announced by the respective professors, or by the secretary, Mr. Atkinson. Each youth, as his name was called, came up amidst the acclamations of his fellows, and received from Lord Palmerston's hands the book, or set of volumes, or the certificate of honour which had been awarded to him.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen has left town for the season. Yesterday (Friday) her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, proceeded from London to Aldershot, where the Royal party remain at the Pavilion until Monday next, when the Queen will take up her residence at Osborne.

On Friday so'night the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, went to Frogmore and paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, who had gone to Windsor to distribute the prizes at the annual meeting of the Royal Association, joined the Queen at Windsor, and returned with her Majesty to London. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Oporto, the Count of Flanders, the Duke of Cambridge, the French Ambassador and Countess Persigny, the Duke of Argyll, the Belgian Minister, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, and the Right Hon. Sir G. C. and Lady Theresa Lewis. After dinner a concert took place, at which the following artistes performed:—Mdlle. Rosa Cillag, Mdlle. Artôt, Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Augusta Thom on, Mdlle. Staps, Mdlle. Möser, and M. Paque.

On Saturday the Queen held a Court, at which the Hon. Charles A. Murray, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony, and the Hon. G. S. Stafford Jerningham, her Majesty's Minister at Wurtemberg, had audiences to take leave. The Prince of Wales went on Saturday to Tonbridge, and visited the Countess de Neully. The Duke of Oporto and the Count of Flanders visited the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Oporto, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, M.A., preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen received an address on the throne from the Convocation of the Clergy. The Archbishop of Canterbury read the address, to which her Majesty returned a gracious answer. The Prince Consort visited the South Kensington Museum, and afterwards, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, rode out on horseback. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Oporto, the Count of Flanders, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord Stanley, Viscount Bury, Lord Harris, and the Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Grey.

On Tuesday the Duke of Oporto took leave of the Queen, and proceeded to Greenhithe. Count Lavradio, the Portuguese Minister, attended the Duke from the palace in one of the Queen's carriages to the Blackwall railway station. The Prince Consort went to the Trinity House, Tower-hill, and was sworn in on his re-election as Master of the Corporation. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, went to the Egyptian Hall, and honoured with his presence Mr. Albert Smith's entertainment of China. The Queen, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the Princess Alice, honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, at which the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson was declared President of the Board of Trade. Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort; the Earl of Ducie, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Sir William Erie, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; Viscount Bury, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household; and Sir J. W. Colville, by command of the Queen, were sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and the Count of Flanders went to the Botanical Gardens; and her Majesty visited the Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Count of Flanders, the Prussian Minister, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl and Countess Delaware, Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, and Colonel Sir John Douglas (79th Highlanders).

On Thursday the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders took leave of her Majesty on their return to the Continent. The King called on the Countess de Neully at Tonbridge on his way to Dover. The younger branches of the Royal family left town to-day for Osborne.

On Wednesday next the Prince of Wales will leave London for Holyrood, where his Royal Highness will sojourn until the arrival of his illustrious parents in Scotland, when the Prince will accompany the Queen to Balmoral. It is not expected that her Majesty will remain in the Highlands this season more than three weeks.

The health of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is much improved. Her Royal Highness remains at Frogmore.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister returned to Prussia House on Monday from Berlin. The Countess Bernstorff is now sojourning at Homburg, where she contemplates making a stay of several weeks.

The Marquis of Lansdowne held an assembly on Wednesday evening at Lansdowne House. Upwards of five hundred members of the fashionable world responded to his Lordship's invitation.

Frances Marchioness of Londonderry had an afternoon party on Saturday at Holderness House. The Duchess d'Aumale honoured her Ladyship with her company.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. The Count de Paris honoured her Ladyship with his presence, arriving shortly after eleven o'clock.

Field Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have left town for Combermere Abbey, and thence to Buxton. The noble Viscountess, although happily convalescent, is still very weak from the effects of her recent illness.

#### CHORAL MARRIAGE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

On Tuesday, June 23, a marriage was solemnised in Westminster Abbey between the Rev. Arthur Thynne, son of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Canon and Sub-Dean of Westminster, and Miss Kendall. The imposing novelty of a choral wedding, the venerable edifice selected for its performance, and the distinguished party invited to assist at it, attracted a numerous concourse of spectators. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, assisted by the Dean of Westminster; the Rev. W. Gresley, Prebendary of Lichfield; and the Rev. J. Clarke Haden, Precentor of Westminster. Nothing could be more imposing than the whole service; and the effect of the procession, headed by Mrs. Frank Gresley, mother of the bride, and Lady John Thynne, mother of the bridegroom, followed by the beautiful bride herself and her ten lovely bridesmaids, as it passed from the Jerusalem Chamber to the foot of the altar, will not be speedily forgotten. The service was chanted by the full choir, and the organ was presided at by Mr. Turle. The bride was conducted to the altar by her stepfather, Major Gresley. She selected as her bridesmaids her sisters, Miss Ethel Kendall and Miss Gresley, Miss Thynne, Miss Selina Thynne, the Ladies Florence and Mary Lascelles, Lady Louisa Crichton, Miss Watts Russell, Miss Wicksted, and Miss Torlesse.

The *invites* were the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath and Lady Louisa Thynne, Earl and Countess Cawdor, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Lord and Lady Walter Scott, the Earl and Countess of Erroll, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury and Ladies Talbot, Lady Wharcliffe, Hon. Octavius and Lady Caroline Duncombe, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Balfour, Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse, the Baron and Baroness de Cetto, Lord and Lady Wensleydale, Lady Louisa Mills, Lord and Lady Edward Thynne, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Hon. Egremont and Mrs. Lascelles, Archdeacon and Mrs. Bouvier, Lord Henry and Lady Maria Thynne, Viscount Crichton, the Rev. W. Bentinck, Lady Knatchbull, the Hon. Capt. and Mrs. Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Russell, Mr. D. Watts Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Helme, Messrs. R. and A. Helme, Mr. Nigel Madan, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Walter Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. F. Nichols, Mr. R. Nichols, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Torlesse, Mr. Howard Galton, Mrs. Wickstead, Mr. J. Grote, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Dyott.

The precincts of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, were constituted a parish under Vic. xx., c. 19, and called “the Close of St. Peter, Westminster.” Having thus become a parish church, by sect. 9 of the same Act provision was made for obtaining a license for the celebration of marriages. This was the first marriage celebrated under the present law; but it is not the first time that a member of the Thynne family has been married in Westminster Abbey; for it is recorded in Collier's “*P-seage*” that on August 12, 1678, Sir Richard How, of Wisford, Wilts, was married to Mary, sister of Thomas, first Viscount Weymouth, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.





CHORAL MARRIAGE OF THE REV. ARTHUR THYNNE WITH MISS KENDALL, AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON TUESDAY WEEK.—DRAWN BY T. H. WILSON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





THE WAR.—GENERAL VINOY RECEIVING HIS INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT MAGENTA.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCÉ.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 43



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the chrysalis state in which the Ministry, and to a certain extent the House of Commons, are just at present, the Lords have been good enough to supply some material for reports and breakfast-table reading. As their Lordships have nothing tangible before them—except the odd fact that they are presided over by Lord Campbell—they have taken to abstract dissertations on the defences of the country; and there have been astonishingly large Houses assembled to listen to the discussion of this topic. The remarkable thing of all, however, is the resurrection of certain diplomatists, who seem desirous of serving for their pensions, something after the fashion of the law Lords, by incessant talk and movement about the House. There is Lord Howden, who is a Major-General in the army, and has been Minister at Rio Janeiro, and is distinguished for having been sent by the Court of Spain about his business whilst performing the function of Ambassador there from this country. His experience, half military half diplomatic, has urged him to assure the world, and the Emperor of the French in particular, that there never was such a helpless, miserable set of creatures as the people of this country at the present moment, and that any French force that chooses may walk into London any night, and that the maid servants of the metropolis who expect to meet the milkman on the area-steps in the morning will find a Zouave in his place. The zeal and ardour with which this nobleman has asserted on two or three occasions the proximate ruin of his native land was quite exciting in the stillness and dreaminess of the dog-day evenings. Then there is my Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, in these days, when government in England is in the hands, vigorous still, of octogenarians and septuagenarians, is decidedly youthful at sixty-one. He hops about from place to place in the House, gives a notice from one side and makes a speech from another, causing all sorts of inquiries as to what his politics may be, and certainly, by the expression of his countenance and the decision of his manner, giving one a very tolerable notion of the way in which he used to bully the Sultan, until the Padishah was obliged to have recourse to sal volatile, or something of the sort, to restore his crushed energies. Then comes yet again the Melchisedech of the Peerage, my Lord Lyndhurst, in better voice than he has been for several years, and as ready as ever in chaffing Lord Campbell, and doing that part of the duty of the law Lords which consists in their following on the same side in every discussion which touches a legal person or a legal thing. "Tros, Tyriusve," Whig or Tory, they all cling together whenever any one of them is put on his defence; and we do believe that, if Lord Chelmsford had only had the courage to stick to the appointment of his son-in-law as a master in lunacy, we should have had these five or six legal sages, who, being pensionaries themselves, are not keen to scent a job, one after the other getting up and endorsing the legal and general abilities of the appointee in that case, as they all did in that of Mr. Colin Blackburn, although some of them did so with a confession that they had not the pleasure of knowing anything about the learned gentleman in question. While on this topic it may be as well to make a clean breast on a matter with regard to which in this place we have been denied of abstaining, and that is, to tell the truth about Lord Lyndhurst's periodical appearances as the initiator of a debate. It is not to be denied that it is a wonderful thing to witness the spectacle of a man of his years delivering himself for an hour or more of a speech without the smallest assistance from notes or memoranda: his power even of articulation for so long a time is extraordinary, and the triumph over physical weakness is most singular. But critical examination will show that the matter of his speeches has now dwindled down to the region of commonplace; and, if my Lord Wicklow in the Peers and Mr. William Williams in the Commons were to deliver themselves of such discourses as alone Lord Lyndhurst is now capable of, they would be neither listened to nor reported. The fact of his making long speeches is wonderful, but the speeches themselves are just as near nothing as possible. Of the discretion and the wisdom which prompted the formal production of that address which he delivered on Tuesday night we give no opinion, but it may be pointed out that, in the bellicose discussions in which the Peers have been of late indulging, Lord Derby, with great significance, has taken no part, and Lord Malmesbury has emulated his leader in his capacity for silence.

There is without doubt a something about the aspect of things in the House of Commons which indicates that members are aware that this year, or this Session at least, they are only playing at legislation. They do not cheer and they do not get excited. They let Mr. Cobden—on whom it seems that the eyes, and, as some would persuade us, the hopes, of all England were fixed for a day or two—come in and take the oaths and slink away into a very obscure place behind the Speaker, with only the phantom of a cheer. Mr. Gladstone, whose return for the University of Oxford was another question of life or death to the new Ministry, might as well have been the obscurest new member for an Irish borough taking his seat, for aught that any one in the House demonstrated. There was to a close observer something remarkable in that gentleman's demeanour. The expression which has hung over his countenance for some time past has cleared away; the contracted brow has lost its rigidity; the nervous wandering of the eye and the compression of the mouth have disappeared; and the general restlessness and fidgetiness, alternating with fits of languor, which have of late characterised him, have been succeeded by a calm and thoughtful look, an assured manner, and even a measured mode of speech, which make Mr. Gladstone appear to be quite another man. A good deal has been said lately in the newspapers about Lord Palmerston's wonderful buoyancy; and his attendance at and manner of conducting the proceedings at University College the other day have been noted as a crying instance of his unabated vigour. Now, it may be heretical to say so, but there do to some persons appear to be decided symptoms of the effect of years in the noble Lord's face; his shoulders are beginning to be bowed when he stands or walks, although when he sits he is still a model of erectness; and it is also to be noted that he has not since his return to office uniformly carried out his habit of continuing in the House, playing watchful leader, from half-past four to any time when the adjournment may take place. To be sure, he is at present not much wanted there, for the Government has had nothing to do yet; and private members have had ample opportunity of increasing the expense of the printing of the House by moving for all sorts of impossible returns, and getting leave to bring in bills more impracticable to them than ever, during such an abnormal Session as this of July, 1859. Altogether, with the exception of Mr. Gilpin's little episode, which involved the attempted seduction of a patriot only from a ludicrous point of view, the proceedings of the House during the past week have been nearly featureless, and what is more, it is not very likely that any considerable amount of interest will be elicited out of the performances of the only really national theatre which is now left to us.

**MR. COBDEN'S REFUSAL OF OFFICE.**—Mr. Cobden has declined to accept the Presidency of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. In a letter to Mr. Charles Walker, of Rochdale, Mr. Cobden communicates the fact that he has refused the seat in the Cabinet which Lord Palmerston had offered him, and adds that he would prefer to lay his reasons for so doing before his constituents at a public meeting, rather than by letter. He concludes by asking Mr. Walker to consult with Mr. George Wilson as to the holding of such meeting. The Presidency of the Board of Trade has been offered to Mr. Milner Gibson, and accepted by him. Mr. C. P. Villiers has accepted the office of President of the Poor-law Board, vacated by Mr. Gibson. Mr. Villiers will have a seat in the Cabinet.

**ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.**—The election for Oxford University terminated on Friday week, the final state of the poll being—Mr. Gladstone, 1050; the Marquis of Chandos, 852. On the same day Colonel Poulett Somerset was elected for Monmouthshire, and Mr. Bagwell for Clonmel. At Ennis Mr. Fitzgerald, the Attorney-General for Ireland, has been re-elected without opposition. On Tuesday Lord Henley was elected for Northampton, without opposition, in the place of Mr. Vernon Smith, who has been raised to the peerage. Lord Alfred Paget, whose seat as one of the members for the city of Lichfield had become vacant, owing to his having accepted the office of Clerk Marshal, was on Wednesday re-elected without opposition. The polling for the election of a member for Marylebone, in the room of Sir B. Hall, raised to the peerage, took place on Wednesday, and resulted in Lord Ferny in being at the head of the poll. The numbers were—Ferny, 4219; Lyon, 2318; Dickson, 1033. On Saturday (to-day) Mr. Milner Gibson will be returned for Ashton, and Mr. Villiers for Wolverhampton—there being no opposition to either gentleman.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord Lyveden and Lord Llanover took the oaths and their seats among the Peers.

**COURT OF DIVORCE.**—Lord Brougham, in moving for some returns connected with the administration of this Court, commented at much length upon the constitution and effect of the new tribunal, which, he insisted, although unobjectionable in principle, was, by its practical working, rapidly demoralising the country. The Lord Chancellor defended the principles on which the court was constituted, though admitting that it required reform and reorganisation as to many details.—After some remarks from Lord Cranworth and Lord Redcliffe the returns were ordered.

**CHURCH RATES.**—The Duke of Marlborough moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and levy of church rates. Passing in review the various propositions which had already been offered for settling the question, he enforced the necessity of finding some speedy and satisfactory solution for a controversy that had so long disturbed the public mind and injured the Established Church. He urged many objections against any scheme which left the Church dependent for the maintenance of the fabric solely upon voluntary contributions.—After some remarks from Lord Teynham, the Archbishop of Canterbury supported the motion for a Committee, as did Lord Portman and the Bishop of London.—Earl GRANVILLE believed that ample information already existed on the church-rate question, but consented to the appointment of the Select Committee. This proceeding, he observed, however, would not interfere with the progress of any measure that might be sent up from the other House on the subject.—The motion was accordingly agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Gladstone took the oaths and his seat on re-election for the University of Oxford.

**NEW WRITS.**—On the motion of Mr. BRAND, new writs were ordered for Ashton-under-Lyne, in the room of Mr. M. Gibson, who had become President of the Board of Trade; and for Wolverhampton, in the room of Mr. Villiers, appointed President of the Poor Law Board.

**THE BUDGET.**—Replying to Sir H. Willoughby, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he should not bring forward the annual budget until the usual proportion of the estimates had been discussed and voted. The residue of the votes for the naval service would, he added, be proceeded with on Friday next.

**INDIA.**—In answer to Mr. Bright, Sir C. WOOD said that he had as yet not received all the accounts from India necessary for the completion of the customary financial statement respecting the revenue and expenditure of India. Such a statement would, however, be duly made in the course of the present Session.

**THE LAW OF PROPERTY AND TRUSTS RELIEF ACT AMENDMENT BILL** was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. WALPOLE.

**THE JURY TRIAL (SCOTLAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL** passed through Committee.

**MIDDLESEX ASSISTANT JUDGE.**—The report on the second reading of the Criminal Justice Middlesex (Assistant Judge) Bill, which stood adjourned from June 17, having been resumed, Mr. L. KING moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. S. ESTCOURT explained and defended the measure, the effect of which was to increase the salary of the Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions from £1200 to £1500 per annum.—Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. MALINS, and other members having briefly spoken, the HOME SECRETARY, after explaining the legal question involved in the bill, suggested that, while reserving the provision which prevented the Assistant Judge from retaining his private practice, a clause should be introduced permitting the Board of Middlesex Magistrates to grant the additional £300 salary out of the county rates. This suggestion was adopted, and, the amendment being withdrawn, the bill was read a second time.

Mr. M. MILNES obtained leave to bring in a bill to remove doubts as to the qualification of persons holding diplomatic pensions to sit in Parliament.

Sir M. PITT moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the prevention of noisome effluvia from the River Thames within the metropolis.—Sir J. SHELLEY opposed the motion, contending that the proposed measure was altogether unnecessary.—Mr. TITE also opposed the bill.—The question, being put, was allowed to pass in the negative, and the motion was consequently lost.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, an address was voted for copies of all letters and memorials addressed to the Committee of Council on Education or the trustees of the National Gallery with reference to the admission of the public in the evening to the Turner and Vernon Galleries of Pictures, and of the answers thereto.

Mr. DUNLOP obtained leave to bring in a bill to afford facilities for the more certain ascertainment of the law administered in one part of her Majesty's dominions when pleaded in the courts of another part thereof.

Leave was given to Mr. LOWE to bring in two bills, one to make perpetual the Public Health Act (1858); and the other to provide for the authentication of certain orders of the Privy Council in the absence of the Clerk of the Council in Ordinary.

**THE SECRETARY FOR WAR** moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the effect of the change that had taken place in the organisation of the War Department since 1855. After a brief discussion the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Colonel DUNNE, the Select Committee on Public Contracts, which commenced its investigation in the last Session, was re-appointed.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.**—Lord LYNDHURST called attention to the state of the national defences, which, he urged, it was most essential should be kept in a state of the utmost efficiency.—Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE concurred in this view.—His Lordship was followed by Earl GRANVILLE, who deprecated the course adopted on previous evenings on the subject under discussion as tending to have an irritating effect. While he denied the probability, or even the possibility, of an invasion, he reiterated the assurance of the Government that no exertions would be spared to place the defences of the country in an ample state of efficiency.—The Earl of HARDWICKE suggested the equipment of a fleet of at least 100 sail.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE having referred to the course adopted with regard to operations in the dockyards, a few remarks were made by Lord Brougham, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of Argyll, and the Duke of Rutland, the subject dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. BAXTER put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to the contract with the Atlantic Steam-packet Company, when the latter said a Committee on the subject would be moved for.

In reply to Mr. Vansittart, Sir C. WOOD said the excitement amongst the troops in India was diminishing.

Mr. GREGORY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the claim of Mr. H. Ryland for compensation for loss of the office of clerk of the Council in Canada. The motion was negatived.

Colonel W. PATTEN obtained leave to bring in a bill enabling railway companies to settle their mutual differences by arbitration.

Mr. COLLIER moved for leave to bring in a bill for limiting the power of imprisonment for small debts exercised by judges of the county courts. The motion was seconded by Mr. Malins, and, after a brief discussion, leave was given.

Mr. PALK moved, by way of resolution, "That the House should, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider an address praying her Majesty to give directions that the necessary arms, accoutrements, and ammunition be furnished to volunteer rifle corps, as well as to artillery corps in maritime towns." A miscellaneous discussion ensued, in which various questions of detail connected with the organisation of volunteer and rifle corps were briefly touched upon by a great number of honourable members. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. HADFIELD obtained leave to introduce a bill to enable sergeants-at-law, barristers, attorneys, and solicitors to practise in the High Court of Admiralty.

Mr. DIGBY SETMOUR moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act passed in 1819, so far as it relates to transports and store-ships.—After some remarks by the Home Secretary, Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. Collier, who recommended the withdrawal of the bill, Mr. D. Seymour acceded to that course.

Mr. WRIGHTSON moved for leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Act of Queen Anne with respect to the vacating seats in Parliament on acceptance of office.—Mr. A. SMITH opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. INGHAM.—The House divided: ayes, 51; noes, 35.

Mr. ALCOCK moved for an address for a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of tolls on turnpike-roads and bridges in England and Wales.—The HOME SECRETARY having adduced reasons for refusing the commission, the motion was negatived without a division.

Leave was given to Mr. ALCOCK to bring in a bill for the voluntary commutation of church rates; and to Mr. Hopwood for a bill for the regulation of salmon fisheries in England.

Colonel NORTH moved that the House should resolve itself into Committee to consider an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to grant the half-pay of £400 a year, unattached pay, to certain General officers who obtained promotion upon half-pay under the provisions of the general order of the 23rd day of April, 1826, who have since become General officers, and are now receiving only the half-pay of their regimental rank, and to assure her Majesty that this House will make good the same.—The motion was opposed by the Secretary for War, and supported by General Peel and Colonel Dunne. On a division there appeared—ayes, 22; noes, 42: 20.

Sir R. FERGUSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate internal communication in Ireland by means of tramroads.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Roman Catholic Relief Act.—The bill was cordially supported by the HOME SECRETARY, and, after a few words of opposition from Sir B. Baines, leave was given.

The Trial by Jury (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

Several petitions were presented against this bill, and a great number in its favour. Among the latter were the following:—By Mr. Ingram, from the congregation of Red Lion-street Chapel, Boston; Colonel W. Coke, from the East Norfolk Baptist Association; Sir M. Peto, from Baptists at Tricknam, Devonshire-square Chapel, city of London, Chipping, Sudbury, county of Gloucester, and from the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland; Mr. Dillwyn, from the Oxfordshire Baptist Association, &c.; Mr. Crossley, from Darenty, Northampton; and Mr. Black, from congregations meeting in Dublin and Edinburgh.

Mr. DILLWYN moved the second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill. The subject, he remarked, had excited much public interest, as was attested by the very large number of petitions presented for and against this measure, which, moreover, related to the administration of no fewer than 3000 schools, enjoying altogether endowments to the amount of more than half a million per annum. By the bill he proposed to admit Dissenters to the privileges of education at all those institutions in which the founders had not specially limited the privilege to members of the Established Church. This concession, he maintained, in no way infringed the rights of the Church, and was in accordance with the spirit of religious freedom.

Sir S. NORTHCOOTE moved the usual amendment deferring the second reading for six months. He believed that the bill would give rise to much litigation, and at the same time tend to secularise the larger number of grammar-schools throughout the kingdom.

Mr. BULLER seconded the amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the bill, citing instances which showed the anomalies of the law, and proved the necessity of legislation on the question. It was, he thought, for the Established Church to throw open to Dissenters as widely as possible the door of admission to a full participation in every national right and privilege.

Sir H. CAIRNS opposed the bill. The Court of Chancery was, he considered, the best instrument for ascertaining and enforcing the real intentions of the founders of these endowments, which a legislative Act must in many cases practically set aside.

Mr. MELLOR supported the bill.

The HOME SECRETARY, remarking upon some imperfections which appeared to exist in the details of the measure, suggested that it should be referred to a Select Committee.

After some further discussion, in which Sir E. Perry, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Walter, Mr. Bright, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Gladstone, and other members took part, the House divided:—For the second reading, 210; for the amendment, 192.

The bill was then read a second time.

Sir G. C. LEWIS having moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee, Mr. DILLWYN requested time to consider that proposition, and the debate on that point was adjourned.

**APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES.**—The second reading of the Appeal in Criminal Cases Bill was moved by Mr. M'MAHON; but after some remarks from the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who opposed the motion, this debate was ordered to stand adjourned.

The High Sheriffs' Expenses Bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**DIVORCE COURTS.**—Lord CHELMSFORD, in a speech of considerable length, and entering into great detail, called attention to the state of business in the new Divorce Court.—After some observations from Lord Cranworth, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Lord Chancellor the matter dropped.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY asked if it was the intention of the Government to embody any more of the regiments of Irish militia? It appeared that it was not intended to establish rifle corps in Ireland, and it became the more requisite to add to the militia.—After a short discussion, the Earl of RIRON said there was no intention to add to the militia force of Ireland; but none of the regiments now embodied would be disbanded.—After some further conversation the subject dropped, and their Lordships soon after adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**NEW MEMBERS.**—Lord Alfred Paget took the oaths and his seat for Lichfield; Lord Ferny for Marylebone; and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald for Ennis.

**CORPORATION OF LONDON.**—Mr. JOHN LOOKE asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to bring in a bill during the present Session for the reform of the Corporation of London; and, if so, whether such bill will be in accordance with the report of the Royal Commissioners?—Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it was his intention to bring in a bill during the present Session for the reform of the Corporation of London.

**STATUTE LAW COMMISSION.**—Mr. LOCKE KING asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the Statute Law Commission is or is not in existence; whether Mr. Bellenden Ker is still a paid Commissioner, and, if not, on what day his salary ceased?—Sir G. C. LEWIS said the Statute Law Commission was still in existence, but Mr. Bellenden Ker was not still a paid Commissioner.

**RATING OF PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.**—Mr. ANGERSTEIN asked the First Lord of the Treasury if it is his intention to introduce a bill for the rating of public establishments?—Sir G. C. LEWIS said he was not prepared to bring in a bill upon the subject, but he believed an amicable arrangement would be carried out which would be satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. RICH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he had received any despatch relating to recent events at Perugia; and, if so, whether he will lay the same on the table, or state the substance of them to the House?—Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that despatches had been received, but finding that the facts were in dispute he had directed further inquiry to be made in the whole matter.

Colonel NORTH asked the late Secretary of State for War if it is true that the standard of examination into the Army has been lowered from time to time by order of the Secretary for War? Also, whether the Council of Education have any influence over the scale of examinations, or merely carry out the instructions of the Secretary for War?—General PEAR said there had been but one alteration in the standard of examination while he was in office. Upon all occasions he had conformed to the principles of the Council of Education.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Mr. Brady obtained leave of absence for a fortnight; but, being observed in the House about a quarter of an hour afterwards, his leave was cancelled by the Speaker.

**PACKET CONTRACTS.**—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the manner in which contracts extending over periods of years have from time to time been formed or modified by her Majesty's Government with various steam-packet companies for the conveyance of the mails by sea; and likewise into any agreements or other arrangements which have been adopted at the public charge, actual or prospective, for the purpose of telegraphic communications beyond sea, and to report their opinion thereon to the House; together with any recommendations as to rules to be observed hereafter by the Government in making contracts for services which have not yet been sanctioned by Parliament, or which extend over a series of years.—Mr. H. HERBERT thought the inquiry ought to be confined to packets conveying mails beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, and unless it was limited he feared he must divide the House upon it.—After some discussion, in the course of which Mr. J. WILSON assured the Irish members that there was no intention to interfere with the contract for conveying the mails between Kingstown and Holyhead, Mr. BELLIS complained of the injury which the Galway contract had inflicted upon the colony of Canada, and contended that it had been a waste of public money.—Mr. DISRAELI said he should be perfectly ready to defend the Galway contract if only notice were given of the night on which it was to be discussed.—After a very desultory discussion upon the merits of the Galway line of packets to America, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, and said, as there was such a conflict of opinion on the merits of the Galway contract, he should be glad that it should be subjected to the earliest investigation.—The motion was then agreed to.

**HIGHWAYS.**—Sir G. C. LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to highways.

**METROPOLIS CARRIAGE-WAYS.**—Mr. COWPER moved for leave to bring in a bill to restrict the erection of structures in the carriage-ways of the metropolis. The object was to put a stop to the erection of advertising columns. The House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 165; against it, 46.

**ADULTERATION OF FOOD PREVENTION BILL.**—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr. HARDY opposed the bill, which he contended treated the people as if they were children, and could not protect themselves against fraud. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.—Mr. COWPER supported the bill.—Lord R. CEIL also supported the bill.—Mr. BRADY and Mr. WALTER likewise supported the bill, as requisite to put a stop to the frightful adulteration which was now carried on.—After some remarks from Mr. E. JAMES, Sir G. C. LEWIS objected to the vagueness of the clauses of the bill, which would render it difficult of application.—After some observations from Mr. Deedes, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. Griffith, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 227; against it, 103.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill was postponed until Tuesday.

The Endowed Schools Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

**THE NEW FOREST ARCHERS** held a meeting on the 1st of July at Buckland Rings, near Lymington, Hants. More than two hundred persons were in attendance, and the New Forest Archers had the pleasure of entertaining the Netley Abbey Archers on their ground. At the conclusion of the shooting the company partook of a cold collation in the spacious marquee belonging to the society. The prizes were won by Miss Granville, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. H. Bawbe, of the New Forest Archers, and by Miss Grimstone and Miss Davies, of the Netley Abbey Archers. Major Ravenhill and stone a Grimstone won the gentleman strangers' prizes; and Mr. Barrow, Captainville, and Captain Willoughby those of the New Forest Archers.

Pekwei, the Governor of Canton, appointed by the allies, died on the 25th of April, after a short illness.



NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Joy to the high-born dame of France;  
Conquest waits on her warrior's lance.  
Joy to the girls of fair Guenne,  
Their lovers are hastening home again.

So wrote one of our lyric poets for Weber. The first couplet is applicable to the situation of the day; but, alas! not the second. Before the return to France many a proud head will go down, to rise no more. The Mincio is crossed, and into the terrible quadrilateral have advanced the allies. Peschiera is invested, Verona is threatened, and floating batteries are preparing for Mantua. The Austrians will not be idle while their grand strongholds are assailed, and the last advices seem to announce another battle as near at hand. This will be on a large scale, and, if the Austrians are vanquished, it will probably be decisive. It will also have an effect upon the German movement. Prussia is at this moment a military workshop; and her enormous army is called out, on the understanding that this time men are not called from their vocations for a mere show. If Austria be again defeated, the Regent will, in all probability, see his reason for moving to the Rhine; and in what light France may regard such a demonstration it is at this moment impossible to say—hardly, we fear, as a “purely defensive” operation. The fire is spreading.

At home, our national defences have been the theme of orators in both Houses of Parliament. Lord Lyndhurst, in a bold speech, which some persons qualify as imprudent, enlarged upon the danger to which the English coasts are exposed, and powerfully urged the necessity of keeping up navies which should sweep the ocean wherever a foe could be found. Government deprecated any bellicose tone, but asserted that everything necessary was being done; and the Navy Estimates, which now come on for discussion, and in which an increase of from two to three millions on the last votes is demanded, show that money is being vigorously spent. We can only hope that it is being spent as wisely, and then no Englishman, except Mr. Bright, will grudge it. There has not been much else of Parliamentary interest. The usual “explanations” contained nothing new, and the country was prepared to hear from Lord Palmerston that there could be no Reform Bill this Session, though he held out a faint prospect of a possibility of such a thing in a late sitting. The chances are that we shall see nothing of it until March, 1860; and there are other chances which may come up in the meantime to set people thinking of other things than the giving votes to those who (as in Marylebone this week, and at the last election) will not take the trouble to use them.

Mr. Cobden has declined to take office. He promises to explain his reasons—and they should be good ones—for his refusal has given dissatisfaction to a great many among the Liberals, and placed a muzzle on the mouths of those whose favourite and just complaint it is that Governments are composed of too aristocratic materials. Here is a gentleman of the middle class, who fairly represents it, and to whom an office for which he is well fitted is offered, and offered in the best manner. He rejects it. Certainly he is in no position to abuse Lord Palmerston for taking an Earl's brother into the Ministry instead of the impracticable commoner. People will look for the reasons with some curiosity and no great favour. The office declined by Mr. Cobden is given to Mr. Milner Gibson, and the one vacated by him is admirably filled. In Mr. Disraeli's clever “Life of Lord George Bentinck” he bears honourable testimony to the merits of Mr. C. P. Villiers, who was a Free Trader before the days of the League. Mr. Disraeli speaks of “the terse eloquence and vivid perception of Charles Villiers.” We also remember hearing the same critic describe Mr. Villiers, then in uniform as second of an address, as “that illuminated edition of the Queen's Speech.” Mr. Villiers is a gentleman whose promotion to office gives general satisfaction.

The six-thousand-pound borough, Marylebone, has made its choice of a member, and Lord Fermoy, an Irish Peer, formerly Mr. Burke Roche, has been elected, defeating the Major of the Central Board, and the Colonel of the military grievance. His Lordship will make a very good member, and is quite enough of a man of the world to know both how to flavour his addresses to public meetings, and how to be moderate and useful in the House of Commons. There are more than 21,000 electors in Marylebone, and only about 7500 voted. All the candidates professed Liberalism. Major Lyon was second, and we trust that he will now resume his seat at the Scentral Board, and, instead of trying to purify the Constitution, will do something towards purifying the Thames, which, at this present writing, is horribly foul, and is emitting oceans of fetid and poisonous exhalations, compelling the miserable Templars and others on the banks to sit with closed windows while the thermometer registers 80 deg.

Mrs. Swinfen should have been satisfied with regaining her estate, and should not have been induced to bring an action against her late counsel for assenting to a compromise. Mr. Kennedy, her present counsel, should have conducted the case in a more becoming manner, and not have caused everybody to rejoice in the defeat of a champion who evinced so much vulgarity. The Lord Chief Baron should not have endeavoured to affirm the semi-explored proposition that a counsel is entitled to decide whether a client shall fight out a case or not. On the other hand, the three great legal witnesses, Lord Chelmsford, Sir C. Cresswell, and Sir (when is it to be Lord!) A. Cockburn, acquitted themselves as might have been expected; and the jury very properly refused to give damages against the first for having exercised his judgment on a belief that the original cause was going against the lady, his then client. Mr. Kennedy comes out of the matter worst, for he is a distinguished classical scholar, whose *mores* have been left decidedly *feros* by studies usually held emollient.

THE WEATHER

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
June 22	29.971	64.3	54.4	72	0.10	55.2	73.1	WSW.	Miles .231	.000
" 23	30.068	57.7	44.8	65	9	55.5	68.9	SW. WSW.	W. 278	.000
" 24	30.111	57.0	43.5	45	5	47.6	70.2	W. S.W.	144	.000
" 25	29.934	64.4	51.6	65	5	42.4	75.2	SE. S.W.	243	.000
" 26	29.890	65.4	58.4	79	9	62.2	77.4	SW. S.W.	251	.000
" 27	30.122	64.8	52.3	66	6	60.0	75.4	SW. WSW.	150	.287
" 28	30.066	64.6	62.1	92	10	57.5	68.0	NE. NW.	174	.163
" 29	30.092	57.0	44.2	65	5	52.3	69.3	W. NW.	191	.597
" 30	30.110	60.7	51.9	85	10	49.7	67.4	NSW. NNE.	292	.090
July 1	30.116	60.0	50.7	87	9	53.8	72.4	NE. ENE.	192	.000
" 2	30.136	60.0	50.7	87	9	57.8	74.0	E. ENE.	333	.000
" 3	30.084	66.7	62.4	87	9	69.4	76.8	NE. ENE.	203	.557
" 4	30.216	65.9	56.6	74	5	59.4	74.0	SW. WSW.	147	.013
" 5	30.389	66.8	55.1	68	5	52.2	70.2	W. WSW.	109	.000

MUSIC.

The reproduction, at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, of the “Puritana” has given Madame Penco an opportunity of showing her best qualities as an actress and a singer. Her youth, beauty, and grace make her a charming representative of Bellini's most interesting heroine. She acts with truth, simplicity, and feeling; and, though she falls short of Bosio in finish and brilliancy of execution, her fresh and beautiful voice gives a great charm to her performance. Altogether this character is one of her most successful efforts. As a whole the opera is admirably performed. There is now no better *Arturo* on the stage than Gardoni; and Ronconi's personation of the old Puritan soldier is a fine piece of dramatic art. Graziani (who has resumed his place on the Covent Garden boards notwithstanding his forensic contest with Mr. Gye) sings and acts effectively in the character of *Riccardo*; and the little part of the Queen is sustained with dignity and propriety by Madame Tagliafico.

Mercadante's opera, “Il Giuramento,” the performance of which last week was prevented by the sudden indisposition of Mario, is announced for this evening.

Mr. Smith, the lessee of DRURY LANE, had his benefit on Wednesday. Most opera-goers remember Mr. Lumley's “long Thursdays” in the latter days of that gentleman's management of Her Majesty's Theatre, when the public were tempted by what were then considered enormous bills of fare, consisting of a first act of one opera, a second act of another, and some detached scene from a third, together with divertissements and other entertainments of dancing; the whole being so arranged as to furnish the opportunity of seeing and hearing in one night all the various celebrities of the establishment. These entertainments were eschewed by lovers of the opera, but it was not for them that they were prepared—it was for the multitudes of people who wished to satisfy their curiosity about the fashionable stars of the day, and to get at once a sight of as many of them as possible; and the “long Thursdays” answered their purpose admirably for a time, drawing crowds, not only from all parts of London, but from considerable distances in the country. Mr. Lumley's “long Thursdays” were utterly eclipsed by Mr. Smith's “long Wednesday” of this week. His entertainments consisted of selections from eight popular operas: “Il Barbiere,” “Fidelio,” “La Traviata,” “Guglielmo Tell,” “Il Trovatore,” “Mosè in Egitto,” “I Martiri,” and “Rigoletto,” each portion exhibiting a different division of his forces. This was passing “from grave to gay, from lively to severe” in a manner, we think, altogether unprecedented. It was a mixture of the sacred and the profane, the tragic and the comic, the solemn and the ludicrous, such as, we verily believe, was never seen before in a theatre; and, as to quantity, there was enough to satiate the most voracious appetite. It drew, accordingly, a great house, and brought a good round sum, no doubt, into the treasury; and, having done this, it has done all that it was designed to do.

Mr. BENEDICT's annual morning concert at St. James's Hall on Monday last was one of the most remarkable musical entertainments of the season. The programme was ample and full of beautiful things, which were, without exception, admirably performed. The orchestra was that of Drury-lane Theatre, and there were several of the principal singers of that theatre who do not usually appear at concerts. There was a large selection from Rossini's “Stabat Mater,” including the aria, “Cujus animam,” sung by L. Graziani; the duet, “Quis est homo,” sung by Madame Catherine Hayes and Mlle. Artôt; the aria, “Pro peccatis,” sung by Signor Badiali; and the air “Inflammatus,” sung by Madame C. Hayes, and accompanied by the chorus. There were a number of pieces selected from Verdi's operas. In one of them, a duet from the “Vesperi Siciliani” (a piece as yet unknown in this country, but about to be produced at Drury Lane), much interest was excited by the appearance of Mdlle. Whitty, a young English lady who has lately been performing with great success at several of the principal theatres in Italy. We could scarcely judge of her powers from a duet, the subject of which we did not know, and of which the words were not given; but the impression she made was very favourable—from her person, voice, face, and style we should judge her to be a tragedian and singer of a high order. It is rumoured that she is to appear on the Drury Lane boards in the “Vesperi Siciliani,” which is said to be now in preparation at that theatre. She also sang the cavatina “Bel raggio,” from “Semiramide,” exhibiting her qualities as a tragic singer in a still more striking degree. Among the other vocal pieces the following made the greatest impression:—“Nacqui all' affanno,” the finale to “La Cenerentola,” sung with marvellous brilliancy by Mdlle. Artôt; “The Last Rose of Summer,” sung by Miss Victoire Balfé with exquisite beauty, simplicity, and national character, and encoored with enthusiasm; Benedict's admired ballad, “Scenes of my Youth,” sung by Miss Stabbach, and accompanied on the harp by Mdlle. Moëssner; a pretty English ballad, “The Laurel,” composed and sung with great expression by Madame Endersohn; and Benedict's “Troubadour's Serenade,” admirably sung by Herr Reichardt. The instrumental music, too, was excellent. The overture to the “Freischütz” opened the concert with spirit. A concertante for two pianofortes, by Leopold de Meyer, was played by Miss Arabella Goddard and the composer—a surprising and almost unparalleled display, on both sides, of brilliant execution. Joachim played Spohr's dramatic concerto—how, it is needless to say. M. Pague, a violoncellist, whose talents are hardly as yet sufficiently appreciated, played a solo on a theme of Donizetti's with a beautiful tone and much taste and expression. Hummel's “Rondo brillant,” in E flat, preserved all its brilliancy under the fingers of Miss Goddard. Mr. Benedict played his own elegant solo, “Where the bee sucks,” and his “Triumphal March” concluded this splendid entertainment.

Mr. OSBORNE's concert of classical and modern music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening, was also an entertainment of a high order. Mr. Osborne is one of our most accomplished pianists and composers for the pianoforte, and the concert was calculated to show his powers in both capacities. Beethoven's sonata in G, op. 30, for the piano and violin, was played by him with M. Molique. He then played a solo, consisting of a prelude and fugue of Bach, a nocturne of Chopin, and one of the “Lieder ohne Worte” of Mendelssohn—three beautiful morceaux which formed a delightful whole. We were especially struck with the admirable clearness with which Bach's fugue (one of his finest) was executed. Mr. Osborne's grand duet for two pianos on themes from the “Etoile du Nord,” performed by him and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and his duet for the piano and violin in A minor, played by him and M. Molique, were admirable and most effective performances. Two sisters, Misses Claudine and Bella Hampton (Mr. Osborne's nieces), made their debut on this occasion as singers. They are attractive and interesting young ladies, possessed of fine voices, taste, feeling, and, evidently, an excellent education. They sang several German songs and duets in a graceful and musicianlike manner. Some vocal pieces were sung by Madame Catherine Hayes, M. Depret, and M. Patey.

The matinee of Tuesday last closed the fifteenth season of the MUSICAL UNION. It has been (as the director states) the most successful season, a fact which we are glad to learn, for we conceive that this society has contributed very much to the progress of really good music among the fashionable classes. We quote the programme of this concluding concert; and when we add that Rubinstein was the pianist; that the stringed-instrument quartet consisted of Joachim, Goffrie, Blagrove, and Piatti; and that the additional performers in the two septets were Howell, Pratten, Barrett, Lazarus, Hauser, and C. Harper, we say enough to give our musical readers a complete idea of the quality of the entertainment:—

PROGRAMME.

Andante and scherzo (posthumous quartet), op. 81 .. .. Mendelssohn.  
Grand septet, D minor, op. 74 .. .. Hummel.  
(Piano, flute, oboe, horn, viola, violoncello, and contrabasso.)  
Grand septet, E flat, op. 20 .. .. Beethoven.  
(Violin, viola, violoncello, contrabasso, clarinet, bassoon, and horn.)  
Pianoforte solos.  
Marche funèbre (sonata, op. 36) .. .. Chopin.  
Etude .. .. Rubinstein.  
Marche, “Ruins of Athens” .. .. Beethoven.

A morning concert was given at the Hanover square Rooms on Tuesday last by Miss ELIZABETH PHILIP, a young lady who is beginning her professional career as a singer and vocal composer. Though

she now appears for the first time before the public in either capacity, her character and talents are by no means unknown in distinguished musical circles; a fact shown by the high patronage under which her concert was given, and the numerous assemblage of rank and fashion who honoured it with their presence. Our knowledge of Miss Philip is derived from this concert, and from several of her published compositions which have lately come under our notice. It is evident that she has excellent natural gifts which have been well cultivated by education and study. She sang, in the first place, a song of her own—“Oh, moonlight deep and tender,” to which her voice, which was “soft and low, an excellent thing in woman,” gave much interest, notwithstanding the great and very natural nervousness under which she laboured. In her duet, “It was the Time of Roses,” which she afterwards sang with Miss Dolby, her vocal powers were better displayed. This duet is published, and we have it before us: it is a charming composition and we recommend it to our female readers who sing duets for solo and contralto voices. Another morceau of her composition was a French romance, called “Ninon,” which was sung by M. Jules Lefort. It is light, brilliant, and so thoroughly French in its character and tournure as to show that the fair authoress is familiar with the music and musicians of that country. Several elegant vocal pieces were sung by Mdlle. Artôt, Miss Dolby, M. Lefort, and Mr. Patey; and instrumental solos were performed—on the violin, by M. Wienawski; on the harmonium, by Herr Engel; and on the pianoforte, by Herr Derffel.

THE THEATRES, &c.

STRAND.—On Monday a new piece was produced—a comedy in two acts—entitled “The School for Coquettes.” It is taken from the French of La Marquise Senneterre, and has been adapted by Mr. Paigrave Simpson. The coquette, *Lady Amaranth*, is impersonated by Miss Swanborough, who reappeared, after a long absence, in good health and in uncommonly gorgeous costume. The coquette is one of a benevolent order. Among her admirers, and the most favoured, is *Sir Aubrey Glenmorris* (Mr. Powell), who assumes the disguise of a painter, but is really a married man, which *Lady Amaranth* discovers, and intrigues with the deserted wife, in order to the righting of the poor lady and the correction of the faithless husband. *Lady Aubrey* (Miss Oliver) adopts her advice—namely, to practise the arts of coquetry, and, one by one, wins all the suitors of *Lady Amaranth* to her feet. *Sir Aubrey* becomes jealous, and, though *Lady Amaranth* is apparently on the point of accepting him, yields to the passion, and returns to his wife, leaving the heroine to *Lord Arthur Bramble* (Mr. W. H. Swanborough), one of the most foppish of her admirers. The little drama was exceedingly well played, and was well received by a fashionable audience.

STANDARD.—“The Black Doctor” was revived on Monday, and placed on the stage with those appliances which are needful in this piece to the mechanical effects with which it abounds. The storming of the Bastille was capitally managed. The tragedy of “*Medea*” continues, however, to be the attraction at this house. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, it commands respectable audiences, and the plaudits are still frequent and prolonged. The public thoroughly sympathise with the wrongs and woes of the deserted and barbarian mother, and in the most unquestionable manner show their admiration of Miss Heraud's really fine acting. That a classical drama should hold the attention of an East-end audience for successive nights and weeks is an item to be especially recorded in the theatrical calendar. Mr. Douglass deserves great commendation for his enterprise, spirit, and honesty in thus presenting the daintiest fare to the taste of a popular audience; for their appreciation of it they likewise are entitled to much credit.

MR. COLLIER'S EMENDATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. HAMILTON, of the department of MSS. in the British Museum, has written a long letter to the *Times* setting forth the grounds upon which he conceives it positively established that the so-called emendations of the text of Shakspeare, in a copy of the folio edition of 1632, purchased by Mr. J. Payne Collier of Mr. Thomas Dodd in 1849, and published in a volume by Mr. Collier in 1852, “have been made in the margins within the present century.” It seems that two months ago the present Duke of Devonshire liberally placed the folio in the hands of Sir Frederic Madden, Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, with the understanding that, while it should be kept by Sir Frederic Madden in the strictest custody, it might yet be examined, under proper restrictions, by any and all literary persons who were anxious to do so. Mr. Hamilton seized the opportunity, and such is his conclusion from a careful examination. He says there is evidence to show that the corrections, though intended to resemble a hand of the middle of the seventeenth century, could not have been written on the margins of the volume until after it was bound (which, from the water-mark on the end-papers, he shows would be about the middle of George II.'s reign), and consequently not, at the earliest, until towards the middle of the eighteenth century. The corrections, Mr. Hamilton states, may be divided into those which have been allowed to remain, and those which have been obliterated by knife or chemical agency, which last (possibly by the action of the atmosphere) have been more or less negatived, so as to allow of the corrections sought to be effaced being easily deciphered. But the strangest statement is, that the margins of the volume are covered with an infinite number of faint pencil-marks and corrections, having no pretence to antiquity in character or in spelling, being written in a bold hand of the present century; and that, in obedience to these modern marginal notes, the corrections have been written in the antique and smaller character, with the old spelling. In some cases the corrector has forgotten to efface his pencil directions, and they remain quite plain. In conclusion, Mr. Hamilton says he hopes shortly to publish, in another form and in fuller detail, various particulars relating to this remarkable volume.

Mr. Collier has written a reply to this letter of Mr. Hamilton, in which he states that he “never made a single pencil mark on the pages of the book, excepting crosses, ticks, or lines, to direct his attention to particular emendations;” that, with respect to the charge “darkly expressed” of his being the author both of the pencilings and of the notes in ink, he has “asserted on oath in an affidavit sworn and filed in the Queen's Bench on the 8th of January, 1856,” and that he is “ready to confirm it, and to encounter the most minute, the most searching, and the most hostile examination.” “I have shown and sworn,” says Mr. Collier, “that this very book, annotated as it is now, was in the possession of a gentleman named Parry about half a century ago.” The binding, he contends, “is considerably older than the reign of George II.; and the date of [the folio], in his opinion, affords no criterion as to the date when the leather covering was put on, because flyleaves are often added at a subsequent period, when the original ones have been torn or destroyed. As to imperfect erasures and alterations of emendations, Mr. Collier states that “soon after he had discovered the volume he produced it before the council of the Shakspeare Society, at the general meeting of that body, at two or three evening assemblies of the Society of Antiquaries; and, in order that it might not escape the severest scrutiny by daylight, he advertised that it would be left for a whole morning in the library of that society for the inspection of anybody who wished to examine it.” “If (says Mr. Collier) I have committed a fraud, it has been merely gratuitous for, having burnt the corrected folio, 1832, I might have established for myself a brighter Shakspearean reputation than all the commentators put together.” In answer to certain paragraphs stating that the late Duke of Devonshire gave him a large sum for his corrected folio, Mr. Collier says “It was a free gift on my part frankly accepted by his Grace, although he afterwards (knowing of my family bereavements and consequent expenses) unsuccessfully endeavoured to persuade me to accept £250 for the volume.” Finally, Mr. Collier says that he is “determined not to make the poor remainder of his life miserable by further irritating contests,” and that this is the “last word he shall say upon the subject in point;” but if the matter be brought before a legal tribunal he shall “be prepared in every way to vindicate his integrity.”

Mr. Robert Lowe has been appointed the fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of Mr. Adderley.





THE WAR.—A BRIGADE OF FRENCH ARTILLERY PASSING THROUGH THE PIAZZA CASTELLO, TURIN.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. S. MORGAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 43.





ROCK AND CASTLE OF SCYLLA.

LAPWING.

MARLBOROUGH.

RENOWN.

VICTOR. PRINCESS BRUN-

EMMANUEL. ROYAL. WICK.

EURYALUS.

A BRITISH SQUADRON STEAMING THROUGH THE STRAIT OF MESSINA.—FROM A SKETCH BY COMMANDER MONTAGU O'REILLY.

## A BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE STRAIT OF MESSINA.

THE incident which forms the subject of our Engraving—the steaming of a British squadron for the first time through the Strait of Messina—will be interesting to the general public, and specially so to the readers of Homer, Ovid, and Virgil. On the 6th of June last a British squadron—consisting of her Majesty's screw steam-ships the *Marlborough*, 181, 800 horse-power (bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief); the *Renown*, 91, 800 horse-power, Captain A. Forbes; the *Victor Emmanuel*, 91, 600 horse-power, Captain Willcox; the *Princess Royal*, 21, 400 horse-power, Captain T. Baillie; the *Brunswick*, 80, 400 horse-power, Captain Ommanney; and the *Euryalus*, 51, 400 horse-power, Captain Tarleton, C.B. (on board of which Prince Alfred is serving

as midshipman), and attended by the *Lapwing* screw dispatch gun-vessel, 4, 200 horse-power, Commander Montagu O'Reilly—steamed through this strait, and, after a brief communication with Messina, again proceeded to sea. Thousands of the natives were observed crowding the coasts at Scylla and Charybdis, and watching with eager gaze and manifestations of delight the vessels as they pursued their onward course, like things of destiny, in defiance of winds and tides, and holding in little fear the rock and whirlpool so much the dread of ancient mariners. Scylla, a headland of Naples, consists of a projecting rock, 200 feet in height, and deeply hollowed at the base by the action of the waves: it projects into the sea and meets the whole force of the waters as they issue from the strait. Charybdis, on the other side, is in Sicily, at the back of the tongue of land facing the port of Messina. At certain times the sea here is

violently agitated from 70 to 90 fathoms in depth, with a circular motion, caused by the meeting of the harbour and lateral currents with the main current in the strait. This place proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses.

## A BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE BAY OF NAPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAPLES, June 9.

It is a long time since a British squadron has shown its teeth in the Bay of Naples. We were almost forgotten, or our power was only laughed at as that of a nation which, like a small boy, was always squaring and menacing, and yet never doing anything. Truth to say, we had rendered ourselves ridiculous as well as



A BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE BAY OF NAPLES.



On the 21st June at Spanish Town, Jamaica, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Lumsden and West India Regiment deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew her.



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A work of reflection, and a serious reading of Mr. Burke's book have strengthened our conviction that he has proved his case. "Stat homines vultus" seems to us longer an appropriate motto for the "Illustrated London News," for we observe, as firmly as we can believe anything upon circumstantial evidence, that the substance of that shadow has at last been discovered in the person of William Burke, the cousin and son-in-law of Edmund.—Spectator.  
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LANDING OF THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH CABLE AT ADEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DR. JAMES WELSH.

#### LANDING OF THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH CABLE AT ADEN.

THE Red Sea Telegraph has been laid, and Aden is now joined with Suez by means of Messrs. Newall and Co.'s submarine cable. This important enterprise was brought to a successful termination on Saturday, the 28th of May, at two p.m. The Rev. Mr. Badger, Chaplain at Aden, writing on the 31st of May, gives the following particulars of the laying of the cable:—

“Early on the morning of the 28th of May the *Imperator* and *Imperatrix*, accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, hove in sight from the westward, and were joined in a few hours by the *Lady Canning* steam-sloop, which conveyed Brigadier Coghlan, our Political Resident, and a goodly number of the Aden community, on board the *Imperatrix*, to witness the process of paying out. A hearty welcome was exchanged between the visitors and the telegraphic staff, and the former then witnessed with interest and admiration the simple but perfect machinery which coiled and uncoiled the cable at the rate of eight knots an hour. Meanwhile the little fleet, gaily dressed out with flags, moved steadily on until the *Imperatrix* came to anchor in a snug little bay on the south side of the peninsula, of which I am able, through the courtesy of my worthy friend Dr. Welsh, to send you a photograph taken on the spot. The test was then applied to the wire, and, on being found in

perfect order to Suez, Brigadier Coghlan had the honour of transmitting the first telegram. It was addressed to our gracious Queen, informing her Majesty that her possessions at Aden were now in telegraphic communication with Egypt; and a few minutes after a Royal salute from the fort on Ras Marbat announced that the message had reached its destination with more than lightning speed. Arrangements were then made to land the shore-end; and, as the coil was in course of being deposited on the beach, the old *Cyclops* fired a salute, manned yards, and gave three hearty cheers, which were as heartily responded to by all on board the *Imperatrix*. The cable was then buried in the sand; but in a day or two the land line will be completed to the company's office, which overlooks the great harbour.

“According to all accounts, the submergence of the cable from Suez to Cosseir, thence to Suakin, and finally to Aden, was accomplished with the greatest ease; and the highest praise is due to Mr. Lionel Gisborne, the energetic projector of the Red Sea Telegraph, and to Messrs. Newall and Co., the no less enterprising contractors (all of whom accompanied the expedition and supervised its arrangements), for the skill and perseverance which they have exhibited in carrying out this important scheme. The services of Captain Pullen, also, of the *Cyclops*, should not be forgotten. For the last year he has been engaged in the arduous task of surveying the Red Sea in order to test its capabilities for submarine telegraphic communication

and the final decision of our Government to sanction and subsidise this line, in preference to any other, is mainly to be attributed to his able and favourable reports. It remains to be seen what reward the country will bestow upon the man who, after having distinguished himself in two Arctic expeditions, has added a fresh claim upon the national gratitude for his important labours in the Red Sea.

“The Aden and Suez line will not be open to the public for a month to come; but the contractors have generously and loyally offered to transmit any important public messages, during the interval, free of expense. The *Imperatrix*, having still 250 miles of cable on board, will start in a few days to lay it between Aden and Maculla. The *Lady Canning*, under the command of Lieutenant Peavor, of the Indian Navy, is to accompany her to render any assistance that may be required. This done, the *Imperator* and *Imperatrix* will pursue their homeward voyage, and we expect to see them return in November next with the remaining part of the cable for the extension of the line from Aden to India. The cable, we understand, is nearly ready for delivery in Messrs. Newall and Co.'s workshops at Birkenhead.

“The Sketch which I have the pleasure to send you represents Telegraph Bay, Aden; the ship nearest the shore is the *Imperatrix*, and the two tents opposite were put up by Brigadier Coghlan for the convenience of the expedition on their first landing. The land line extends from the tents to the conical hill in the foreground, part o



HORTICULTURAL FETE AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



which is occupied by the summer mess-bungalow of her Majesty's 57th Regiment, and thence across the sandy plain to the company's office, a distance of about half a mile. The building on the point to the right is the European Female Hospital.

"The photograph was taken by Dr. James Welsh, in charge of the European General Hospital at Steamer Point, at whose hands hundreds of our merchant seamen, for many years past, have experienced the skill of an accomplished physician, joined with the assiduous attention and kindly sympathy of a man and a brother."

Our thanks are likewise due to "an officer of the Aden garrison" for an excellent pen-and-ink sketch and full particulars of the landing of the Red Sea telegraph cable at Aden.

#### SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE DAVID COX.

It has often been remarked that the life of an artist, generally speaking, offers few incidents available for the purposes of biography, and the remark is especially true as respects the landscape-painter. The portrait-painter must necessarily mix more or less with the outer world, and, if fashion befriended him, with public men and members of the aristocracy of rank and talent, with whom a constant interchange of gossip takes place well calculated to fill out the pages of a memoir. The historical-painter, too, is, to a certain extent, courted by society, and comes more or less in contact with celebrities in letters and art. The landscape painter alone steals away from the busy crowd, and in the grand solitudes of Nature's preserves communes with his Maker through his marvellous manipulations, endless in variety. Such a man can only be known through his works, for the story of his life and thoughts is comprised in them. David Cox was a man of this class, pre-eminent amongst landscapeists, and the founder of a school of landscape painting purely English, but new to England itself when he created it. He was the last survivor of that worthy fraternity (including Girtton, Turner, Prout, and others) who made water-colour art amongst us what it was, not what it is; for, since their time, it has in the hands of some become deteriorated and disfigured by the introduction of now-fangled conceits foreign to its nature and calling. Nature was his only guide, with whom he communed continually with the full strength of undivided love, in all singleness of purpose. Taking Nature in all her aspects and moods, his works are of endless variety, convincing and gratifying by their obvious truth all who have studied in the same field, startling and enchanting the man condemned to brick walls in dusky cities. With this power, and the congenial modesty and simplicity which belong to great original genius, he was not only admired, but beloved by all who came to know him, even through his works alone; and in many a wild lonely path and rustic seclusion—the haunts of the landscape-sketcher—will his memory be treasured with a sentiment of pious regret. "All who have ever loved nature," says a recent writer, "must love David Cox. How not love the man who for fifty years has done liege, suit, and service to the solemn purple of the far-off hills, the sudden gleam of golden cornfields, the stately march or wild glow of summer clouds, the tossing of meadowgrass in the uplands, or the flash of heather-bells along the moor? There was in him that intense sense of the solemnity, beauty, and variety of nature which made every drawing of his fresh and gladdening. Familiar as his hand was to all of us, and much as he affected the same spots and subjects year after year, North Wales had his heart. He had absorbed its colouring and contours into himself." And how much have his notable illustrations of Roscoe's "North Wales," published, we believe, in 1831, done to attract the tide of tourists and lovers of nature to that now well-trodden ground?

The facts within our knowledge of the personal history of this charming artist are, as we have already intimated, scant and few. He was born in a little rural cottage about a stone's throw from the parish church of St Martin, Birmingham, on the 29th of April, 1783. As a boy he was frequently taught to wield the large hammer used in his father's trade, that of a whitesmith; but his mother, who was a most amiable woman, fearing that her son was too delicate for such arduous labour, he was apprenticed to a locket and brooch painter, which he adorned with miniature designs. It is stated of him that in after life he frequently endeavoured to procure one of these little efforts of his nascent talent, but in vain. He was not, however, very long in this field of industry; for, his master dying soon after his apprenticeship, he obtained employment as colour-grinder to the scene-painters of the Birmingham Theatre, then under the management of the elder Macready. His rise from this very subordinate post was rapid, no long period elapsing ere he was employed to design and produce the entire scenery for a new play about to be produced. But a disappointment was in store for him. On the public announcement of the performance he beheld the whole credit of his share in its production awarded to some artist of London fame. David Cox, naturally dissatisfied with this arrangement, sought and obtained an interview with the manager, with whom he remonstrated on being thus robbed of his well-earned honours. His remonstrances were not well received, but were met with a notice to quit in a week. An accommodation, however, was eventually effected, and our hero remained for some little time longer in the position of scenic artist to the Birmingham and Leicester theatres, both under Macready's management. But the position was one which, considering the associations it led to, was never much approved of by Mrs. Cox; and, in compliance with her wishes, he gave it up.

Cox came to London in 1803, and for a time obtained employment in the scenic department at Astley's Theatre, but only as a temporary resource till other arrangements more suited to his homely habits could be made. Shortly after he retired into private life and made a scanty income by teaching drawing, principally at schools, and by making sketches, which he sold through the medium of Mr. Palmer, then of the Westminster-road (his premises occupying part of the site of Harvey's well-known drapery establishment), but who has since removed to the Strand. A few shillings was the price of these performances, now worth more than as many pounds, and even at this humble tariff they went off slowly, for it was some time before his genius was appreciated. At length a patron appeared in the person of one who had purchased some few of these sketches, and wished to become acquainted with and take advantage of the talent of their author. With some difficulty the artist's suburban abode was discovered, and there, one fine day, to the astonishment of all the inmates, a well-dressed gentleman on horseback, attended by a stylish groom, made his appearance, inquiring for Mr. David Cox, the drawing-master and artist. The object of his search not caring to be disturbed, and incredulous of the truth of the announcement, made some little demur before he admitted his visitor; but at length, having done so, he inquired his object in coming? To take lessons in drawing and water-colour painting. Very well. But then as to the whereabouts of his would-be pupil? for if far off he might not be able to attend him, on account of his other engagements, which engrossed much of his time. "I'll take a lesson here, at once," was the reply. The lesson was given and taken, and a guinea handed over in return for it, to the astonishment of the professor, whose scale of remuneration in the capacity of teacher as well as of artist had hitherto been very humble. From this point the fortunes of David Cox began to move in advance. His lessons increased in number and in remunerativeness, and his sketches began to engage the attention of the town, and to command better prices. He speedily had a large circle of pupils and admirers, who, from time to time, accompanied him on sketching excursions in various parts of the country. [His first visit to Wales in 1805, and until within the last three years of his life he seldom, if ever, missed a year in paying a visit to his favourite sketching-ground.] His companions on these excursions purchased with avidity each new effort of his talent, though often at prices very much below their value, and not a tithe of what they would produce at the present day. Upon this point we may here hazard a suggestion, which we do on very good authority—a suggestion of fact too commonly verified in the experience of artists of all ages—as to the disparity between the money price received by the artist for his works and their present intrinsic commercial value. It is considered that the exchangeable value of the works produced in fifty years of active life by David Cox would be rather under than over stated at £100,000, of which he probably received, at the utmost, between £15,000 and £20,000. *Sic vos non vobis*, &c.

But to return to our chronological outline. David Cox, pro-

bably for the sake of the surrounding scenery, removed to Hereford in 1816. He returned again to London in 1827, and finally retired to Harborne Heath, near Birmingham, in 1844, where he remained till his death.

Of a cheerful, amiable spirit, he still pursued his favourite labours till near the very close of a long and honourable life; and, although in some of his later works indications of feebleness of hand might have been discovered, there was no falling off in the guiding spirit, no dimness of the perceptive faculties which had made all that is beautiful and lovable in nature his own.

At length the hand of Time began to tighten and steady its grasp; and the hour was approaching when a veil was to be drawn between the bright aspects of external Nature and the eye of him who had studied them so well and so long. The declining days of this true-hearted man were like those of all his long career, only milder, milder—dimmer by degrees. He had long shown signs of increasing weakness, gradually sinking to his rest like a fleeting cloud in the west. On Thursday, the 6th of June, sitting in his long-endured parlour and study in his picturesque cottage at Harborne, he felt symptoms come over him which he could not mistake. Nature, his great and revered mistress, had called him, and he knew her voice well. When his attendant entered to assist him to his bedroom, he gave one affectionate look round the apartment he was quitting, made a solemn reverence to the walls which were hung with some of his choicest works, ejaculating in calm but solemn tones, "Farewell, old friends, companions and solace of a long life! I shall never see you more!"

The presentiment was but too strictly fulfilled. Next morning his illness increased in a marked degree; his medical attendant was sent for, but his advice was of no avail. Early in the afternoon the great genius of modern British Landscape had ceased to breathe.

Already a movement amongst his townsfolk and brother artists has been made towards erecting a suitable memorial to his memory. A meeting took place on the 1st inst. at the rooms of the Society of Artists at Birmingham—Dr. Bell Fletcher in the chair—to raise a subscription for the purpose; and a committee of thirty gentlemen, including the presidents of the two water-colour societies, was appointed to assist in carrying out the objects of the meeting. "Although the task of determining the character of the memorial (says the *Birmingham Daily Post*) remains for the committee to perform, it was suggested that a bust of the old man, and a tablet recording his great genius and his estimable character, placed in Harborne Church, would be an appropriate memorial of respect for his memory." After all, however, the best memorial of his genius is in his works, of which the public have now the opportunity of inspecting a large collection at the French Gallery in Pall-mall.

#### CHESS.

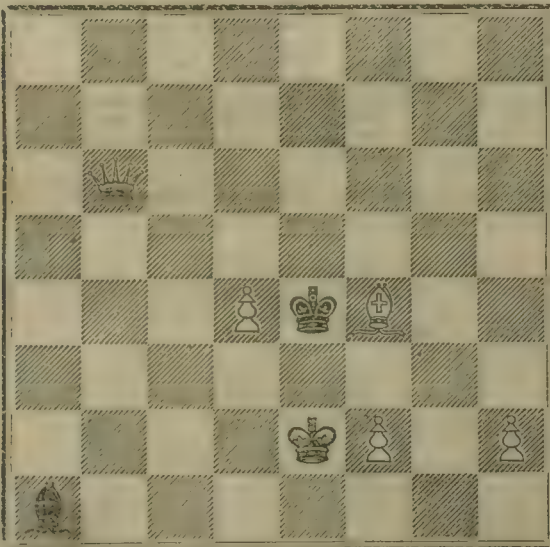
##### TO CORRESPONDENTS

MANCHESTER, Canada West; C. P. C., Exeter; Mr. T., G. R. S.—The mate in all is much too obvious, even for beginners at the game.  
C. M. M., Nova Scotia.—No. 5 is a particularly neat example of continued check; No. 6 is only moderate; and No. 7 inadmissible, on account of the casting.  
C. L., North Carolina.—No. 1 forms a tolerable enigma. No. 2 is much below both your and our standard.  
I. P. S., Westbourne.—Not having quitted his hold of the piece, he was justified in moving it to another square, even after calling "check."  
H. O.—They are now in the hands of the examiners.  
W. WHITE, Quebec.—Your solution of Mr. Bolton's difficult problem is perfectly correct, and very creditable to your skill and patience.  
E. L. C.—We cannot see how you propose to mate in two moves (Problem No. 801) after 1. Q to K R 2nd.  
H. L. C. F.—Every endeavour is used to prevent mistakes in the diagrams, and, when they do occur, it will be found in five cases out of six they are attributable to the authors of the problems themselves; but, to guard still more against them, in future every diagram will be subjected to a minute examination by competent persons engaged for the purpose.  
CLAYTON.—How, if Black make Knight, can you possibly mate in three moves?

##### PROBLEM NO. 803.

By S. LOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

##### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 802.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 8th	P to K 5th (best)	1. P to Q 7th	P to Q 7th
2. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	Kt takes Kt	2. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K moves or inter-
3. Q to Q R sq	Mate.	3. Kt or Q mates accordingly.	poses Kt
(a) 1. Q takes Kt (ch)	Btks B or R to R	(c) 1. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. Q takes Kt (ch)	K moves	2. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K moves
3. Q or Kt mates accordingly.	Kt mates.	3. Kt mates.	

There are a few other defences, but the result is the same.

SOLUTION OF MR. BOLTON'S PROBLEM, "CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE," published in the Number for May 7. Conditions—White, playing first, to give mate with his Pawn in twenty-four moves without taking any Pawn of his adversary.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 3rd	K to his sq (best)	12. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to K R 5th
2. Q to Q 6th	K to B 2nd	13. B to Q B 6th	K to R 6th
3. Q to Q 8th	K to B 2nd	14. Q to K Kt 5th	K to R 7th
4. Q to K 8th	K to K R 2nd	15. Q to K Kt 4th	K to R 8th
5. Q to K B 8th	K to Kt 3rd	16. K to K B 2nd	K to K R 7th
6. Q to K 7th	K to K R 3rd	17. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to K R 8th
7. Q to K B 7th	K to Kt 4th	18. Q to K 3rd	K to R 7th
8. Q to K R 7th	K to K B 3rd	19. B to K 8th	K to R 8th
9. B to K Kt 4th	K to K Kt 4th	20. Q to Q B sq (ch)	K to R 7th
10. B to K R 5th	K to K B 3rd	21. Q to K Kt sq (ch)	K to R 6th
(If the play K to R 5th, White must reply		22. Q to K R sq (ch)	K to K Kt 5th
with Q to K Kt 6th, and then to K Kt 4th, &c.)		23. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to K B 5th
11. B to K 8th	K to K Kt 4th	24. P to K 3rd.	Checkmate.

##### CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

Game played between Messrs. Kipping and Pindar.

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q Kt takes P	Q Kt to Q 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 5th	16. B to Q R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes Q Kt	17. Q to K B sq	B to Q 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	18. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes Kt
5. B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	19. P takes Kt	Kt to Q B 7th
6. Castles	Kt to K 2nd	20. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt takes Q R
7. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	21. B takes Kt	B to K Kt 6th
8. P takes P	B takes P	22. B to Q Kt sq	R to Q 7th
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q B to Q B 3rd	23. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K B 7th
10. Kt takes B	Q Kt takes Kt	24. Q to Q Kt 5th	K R to Q sq
11. R to K sq	Q to Q B 2nd	25. P to Q Kt 5th	Q R to Q 7th
12. Q to K B 3rd	Castles	26. Q to Q R 4th	Q to Q 2nd
13. P to K B 5th	K Kt to Q 4th	27. Q to K Kt 4th	R to Q 5th (ch)
14. P to Q B 4th	P takes P in passing		

#### TUNBRIDGE WELLS HORTICULTURAL FETE.

A GRAND horticultural fete was held at Tunbridge Wells, in the grounds adjoining the Calverley Hotel, on Friday, July 1, which was honoured by the presence of the Countess de Neuilly, the Duke de Nemours, the Count d'Eu, and suite. They were conducted from the Calverley Hotel, at which they have been staying for some days, by the Hon F. G. Molyneux and other members of the committee; and, on their arrival at the entrance to the grounds, the Countess, and each of the ladies of her suite, was presented with an elegant bouquet by Mrs. George Goldney, the wife of the Rev. G. Goldney, one of the members of the committee. We will follow the noble party in their tour through the tents.

The first entered was that devoted to the productions of cottagers' gardens, where the fruits and vegetables exhibited by W. Brown, of Southborough, attracted much notice. The next tent was filled with cut flowers. Here the collection of roses shown by Mr. Hollamby, of the Strawberry Hill Nursery, near Tunbridge Wells, was most splendid; nor should we omit to notice that of Mr. Mitchell, of Tower Nursery, near Heathfield, or a box of cut verbenas exhibited by Mr. Foreman, gardener to the Rev. G. Goldney, which was deservedly commended. Among the fruit (which, however, was decidedly poor considering the liberal prizes offered) were some very fine grapes, grown by Mr. Powell, gardener to Dr. S. Newington, and a fair collection of six dishes of fruit from Bridge Castle, exhibited by Mr. Ogle, gardener to the Earl of Abergavenny. The collection of stove and greenhouse plants in this tent contained some very fine ericas, shown by Mr. Gilbert, gardener to E. L. Mackmurdo, Esq., of Hastings, and some gloxinias from the gardener of H. Reed, Esq., of extraordinary growth, also a fine collection of British and exotic ferns, grown by Mr. Maxted, gardener to J. Field, Esq. Beyond this were some splendid plants, exhibited by Mr. Gilbert, which obtained the first prize, among which were conspicuous *Aphelaxis sesamoides* Barnsi, *Rhynchospermum jasmoides*, and *Alamanda cathartica*. Mr. Pring, gardener to Henry Reed, Esq., had many fine plants: two noble vincas, the rare and beautiful plant *Cyanophyllum magnificum*, *Cissus discolor* in great beauty, an immense plant of *Coleus Blumei*, *Caladium bicolor*, and *C. distillatoria* with leaves of enormous size, and a very fine *Araucaria excelsa*. Messrs. Rycroft and Wells, gardeners to Alderman Salomons, M.P., had a *Medinella magnifica* which eminently deserved its name; five or six achimenes highly commended by the judges, and many other very well-grown plants; and Mr. Drummond, gardener to J. Scott Smith, Esq., *Phenicea prolifera* Barnsi, a very well-flowered *Statice Holfordii*, and *Roelia ciliata*. The pelargoniums, though past their best, were very beautiful. Mr. Gilbert obtaining the first prize for six shows, and Mr. Pring for six fancy varieties.

The band of the Royal Artillery, consisting of fifty performers, under the able superintendence of Mr. Smith, was in attendance, and played some beautiful pieces. There could not have been less than five thousand visitors in the grounds during the day.

We subjoin a list of the prizes awarded by the judges, the Rev. H. H. Dumbrin, and Mr. Cox, gardener to W. Wells, Esq., Redleaf.

##### CLASSES AND PRIZES OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.

A 15.—Stove and greenhouse plants: 1st prize, £10, Mr. Gilbert, gardener to E. L. Mackmurdo, Esq.; 2nd prize, £5, Mr. Pring, gardener to H. Reed, Esq.  
B 6.—Stove and greenhouse plants (private growers only): 1st prize, £5, Mr. Drummond, gardener to J. Scott Smith, Esq.; 2nd prize, £2 10s., Messrs. Rycroft and Wells, gardeners to Alderman Salomons, M.P.; 3rd prize, £1, Mr. Clarke, gardener to J. MacLaren, Esq.  
C 6.—Pelargoniums show: 1st prize, £3, Mr. Gilbert, gardener to E. L. Mackmurdo, Esq.; 2nd prize, £2, Mr. Pring, gardener to H. Reed, Esq.; 3rd prize, £1, Mr. Foreman, gardener to the Rev. G. Goldney; extra 3rd prize, £1, Mr. Walker, gardener to J. Lidgett, Esq.  
D 6.—Pelargoniums (fancy): 1st prize, £3, Mr. Pring, gardener to H. Reed, Esq.; 2nd prize, £2, Mr. Smith, gardener to Ford Wilson, Esq.  
E.—Orchids: 1st prize, £1 10s., Mr. Clarke, gardener to J. MacLaren, Esq.  
G 6.—Ornamental foliage plants: 1st prize, £3, Mr. Pring, gardener to H. Reed, Esq.; 2nd prize, £2, Messrs. Rycroft and Wells, gardeners to Alderman Salomons, M.P.  
H.—Fruit (six dishes): 1st prize, £5, Mr. Ogle, gardener to the Earl of Abergavenny; 2nd prize, £3, Messrs. Rycroft and Wells.  
I.—Grapes: 1st prize, £1 10s., Mr. Powell, gardener to Dr. S. Newington; 2nd prize, £1, Mr. Drummond, gardener to J. Scott Smith, Esq.

#### THE FARM.

THE salutary change in the time which brings the Royal Agricultural between the haymaking and the harvest, as well as the central position of Warwick, is likely to make the twenty-first anniversary of this great society the most brilliant ever known. The implement-yard opens at ten o'clock on Tuesday, and the charge both on that day and the next will be half-a-crown. On Wednesday the steam-cultivators will be tried in the neighbourhood; and the showyard will be open from one (or rather two, judging from previous experience) to eight. This year the awards will be put up at once, so that the five-shilling *entrée* will be really worth the paying for. The canards as to prizes which used to float about were most tantalising and painful to the already careworn exhibitors, some of whom really come into the yard as white as a sheet. The great rush on entering will, no doubt, be to find if Queen of the Isles has again kept her proud position; but we know of no bull, save Royal Butterfly, which will be backed beforehand; and we do not hear of any bull-calf like Great Mogul at Salisbury, whose anticipated presence has excited despair. We regret to hear that, owing (so it is rumoured) to a mistake as to the time of entry, Stanley Rose is not to be among the yearling heifers. Mr. Jones Webb's reappearance as a show of shearing rams will be a great feature, as Messrs. Lugar and Rigden, and perhaps the Duke of Richmond, will be tremendously difficult to shake off. On Thursday the whole will be thrown open to the public, from six to six, at half-a-crown; and from the same hours the next day at a shilling. The only thing the farmers regret is the absence of the public dinner, of which the council decline to take the responsibility, on account of the annual loss by it. Mr. Hudson, the late secretary, who had long been in a very failing state of health, just survived his dismissal by one week.

The agricultural meeting at Ipswich was a very good one, and no less than eight judges were engaged among the horses. All England did appear in the £30 Carthorse Challenge Prize given by Ipswich, and Chester Emperor reigned supreme. Captain Barlow won the best thoroughbred sire prize with Recovery junior, as well as that for the three-year-old carriage gelding; and Mr. W. J. Burch, of Cambray Ash, was also very successful. The names of Wolton and Crisp were also great among cattle; and Cherry Empress, Baroness Warlake, and Empress of Hindostan swept the three first heifer prizes in their respective years for Lady Emily Pigot.

The *Farmer's Magazine* for July continues the "Herds of Great Britain" with Mr. Bolden's, Lord Feversham's, and Mr. Jonas Webb's. In the former the Grand Dukes of one thousand-guinea renown, and the Duchesses, which began at Springfield with Duchess fifty-first, are a leading feature. In telling the history of the shorthorns of the late Lord Feversham, an old cow-woman, called Old Anna, the only one, according to her own account, who "could lead Young Grazier out to please my Lord," plays a prominent part; and in that of Mr. Jonas Webb, who has a herd of 142 shorthorns, there is a long account introduced of his Southdown flock.

PRINCE METTERNICH.—The present Prince Metternich is son of the late eminent statesman by his second wife, who, although created Countess of Beilstein upon her marriage with the Prince, was born Baroness de Leykane.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Before the departure of his Royal Highness from Lisbon a dinner was given, on the evening of the 18th ult., on board the *Osborne*, at which the King and Queen of Portugal, Dom Fernando, and Dom John were guests. The Prince gave a donation of £100 to the British Protestant Charity Schools, and £20 to the President of the English College, to be distributed in charity.

A grand concert took place on Saturday last, at the large paper factory in Woolwich Arsenal, in aid of the fund for the establishment of a library and reading-room for the use of the artisans and labourers. The spacious building was well fitted up for the occasion, and the walls were decorated with the colours of all nations. The audience consisted of about 2500 persons.



## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

## THE AUSTRIAN QUADRANGLE OF FORTRESSES IN ITALY.

In the Number of this Journal for June 25 we gave an account of the four fortresses which form the Austrian stronghold east of the Mincio. As the Austrians have retired thither, pursued by the allied forces, step by step, like bloodhounds close following on their prey, the present is a suitable time for giving the accompanying Plan, with some further particulars, of this quadrangle of forts, within which, it is to be feared, struggles deadlier than any previous ones will take place—some spot or spots now unknown to fame acquiring a hideous renown by comparison with which the lurid glories of Solferino will pale. Of the four fortresses—Peschiera, Mantua, Legnago, and Verona—which form this famous quadrilatère, the first two are situated on the Mincio, the other two being on the Adige:—

**PESCHIERA**, which the Piedmontese have invested, is a small town situated on an island formed by the Mincio, at its outlet from the Lake of Garda. Peschiera commands the right bank of the river. It has failed in what was considered its principal mission, to watch and defend the Lake of Garda, and the sluices which hold in reserve a current of water ready to submerge any works which an enemy may construct, or to carry away the pontoon-bridges he may throw over the Mincio. During the French Republican war the fortifications of Peschiera consisted merely of a pentagon. Subsequently a mamelon, named "La Mendetta," was raised on the left bank of the river. On it were constructed three lunettes or forts, defended by a broad, natural fosse, on the right bank of the Mincio. A defensive work of considerable magnitude called the "Salvi" covers the immediate approaches of the river. In 1848 Peschiera was carried by the Sardinian army after a three weeks' siege. Nevertheless, it was Peschiera that checked the success of King Charles Albert. After the taking of Peschiera, Charles Albert crossed the Mincio, intending to encamp temporarily on the heights of Rivoli; but, soon becoming sensible of the danger of that isolated position, he did not venture further, and he again, though not without difficulty, fell back on the Mincio.

**MANTUA**, like Peschiera, is built on a small island formed by the Mincio.



PLAN OF THE QUADRANGLE OF FORTRESSES IN AUSTRIAN ITALY.

## AUSTRIAN LANCERS PASSING THE TOMBS OF THE SCALIGERS, VERONA.

VERONA, at all times one of the liveliest of the cities of Italy, is at the present time a busy and anxious place indeed, now that the tide of war has rolled almost to her gates—now that the din and excitement of war are within her walls—now that the heavy tread of infantry and the sharp ring and clatter of cavalry are heard from morning to night in her streets—and the picturesque and interesting memorials of the past which abound in the old city are enlivened by the picturesque and interesting scenes of the present, in which the military element has so large a share. We believe that the Austrians are held in better esteem in Verona than in the other cities of Lombardy: they have certainly spent large sums of money on the town.

In the Engraving before us a troop of Austrian Lancers is seen coming out of the famous Piazza dei Signori (the lofty campanile in which appears in the distance), and passing one of the most interesting spots in the city, the small Cemetery of Santa Maria l'Antica, in which stand the tombs of the Scaligers. A brief description of these beautiful and singular monuments of mediæval times, and the equally remarkable family who raised them, will not be amiss.

The richly sculptured monuments almost hide the Church of Santa Maria l'Antica (the town of which appears on the left of the view)—in fact, one of them forms the portal of the sacred edifice. In the Piazza dei Signori, just mentioned, were the palaces of these "Lords of Verona." It was a singular taste that led them to erect their tombs almost within sight of their dwellings. Their proximity should have checked the latter members of the family in the crimes they committed. The origin of the Scaligeri has not been traced: they are first heard of in Verona in 1035. In 1257 two brothers of the house of Scala were beheaded by Ezzelino, the Lord of Verona. After his death the populace raised Mastino della Scala, a soldier of fortune, to be "Captain of the People." After fifteen years of wise government he was assassinated. His tomb is a plain sarcophagus; the canopy has been destroyed. Mastino was succeeded by Alberto, whose government extended over twenty-four years, and he greatly increased the prosperity of the city. His monument stands on the ground, and he is represented in a bas-relief on horseback, with the sword of state.

Bartolomeo, his son and successor, was a good man, and in his time lived the immortal lovers, Romeo and Juliet,—celebrity enough for any man.

Alberto succeeded, and he called to his aid his brother Cangrande, or the Great Dog—a singular name, to the meaning of which there is no clue. Cangrande was the greatest of the family, and his Court became the most renowned in Italy for military splendour, patronage of literature and art, and universal hospitality. Dante found an asylum at this Court. He says in the "Paradise"—

Lo primo tuo rifugio, e l' primo ostello  
Sarà la cortesia del gran Lombardo  
Che 'n su la Scala porta il santo uccello;  
Le sue magnificenze conosciute  
Saranno ancora sì che i suoi nemici  
Non ne potranno tener le lingue mute.

The superficies of this is upwards of one hundred acres. Close to this island is another of about the same extent. The two islands are completely encircled by the waters of the Mincio, and situated about half a mile from each bank of the river. Mantua can be entered only by crossing dykes or passing along very narrow causeways, of which there are two on the left bank and three on the right. These five passages are each defended by a bastion fort. A broad canal intersects the city of Mantua in its whole breadth. This canal is navigated by boats from the Po, by which the transit of merchandise is effected. The city of Mantua contains about 30,000 inhabitants; it is well built; the houses large and the streets broad. Two suburbs are connected with the city by fortified bridges. These suburbs are called the Borgo di Fortezzo and the Borgo di San Giorgio. Of the defensive works which surround the fortress the most important is Ceresa. The Palace of Ceresa was built after plans and designs drawn by Giulio Romano. The Emperor Napoleon I. took possession of Mantua in the year 1796. During the French occupation the fort of Pistola was added to the other fortifications. Mantua is considered to be the key of Italy, but on account of its geographical position rather than its means of defence. Marshal Serurier remarked "the difficulty is, not to take Mantua, but to approach it."

VERONA, which is divided into two parts by the Adige, contains about 30,000 inhabitants. During the campaigns of the armies of the French Republic, Verona was only a fortress of secondary importance, but since 1848 it has undergone considerable military development, and the Austrian Government has spared no expense to render it a fortress of the first rank. Formerly the part in the direction of Lombardy was almost without means of defence; all the strength of the place was concentrated in that part which faced the direction of Austria. But this fault has been remedied, and Verona is now equally well fortified at all points. The old walls have undergone repair, and bastions have been raised; casemates, half-moons, and ouvrages à cornes have been constructed; twenty forts (thirteen of which are external, on the plan of the fortifications of Paris) are mounted with thousands of guns. In short, nothing is wanting. Austrian gold and military skill have converted Verona into a most redoubtable stronghold.

LEGNAGO is situated on the Adige, at an equal distance from Mantua and Verona. Legnago and Peschiera are situated at two opposite points, and are of nearly equal importance. The former is not really a strong place, but as a strategical position the town is of vast importance, on account of its two fortified points constructed on the Adige, which enable the garrison to manoeuvre with facility on both banks. Moreover, it is from Legnago and by Legnago that the garrisons of Verona and Mantua can obtain supplies of troops and provisions.

## PRESENTATION OF AN AUSTRIAN FLAG TO THE EMPRESS REGENT EUGENIE.

THE Emperor Napoleon has revived the Imperial practice of permitting a regiment that has captured an enemy's colours to attach a cross of the Legion of Honour to its own eagle. This we learn from the *Moniteur* of Tuesday, June 14, which published the following:—"Desirous of re-establishing ancient and glorious traditions, the Emperor has decided that a regiment which captures a standard from the enemy shall carry the cross of the Legion of Honour attached to its eagle." The same journal announced that Colonel Schmitz had arrived in Paris on a mission, charged by the Emperor to deliver to the Empress the standard of the 9th Regiment of Austrian Infantry, captured at the battle of Magenta. This interesting ceremony forms the subject of our illustration on the following page.

## GENERAL VINOY RECEIVING HIS INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EMPEROR AT THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

It will be remembered with what anxiety the French reinforcements were awaited by Napoleon at the battle of Magenta. Scarcely had the forces which had marched from Novara to Treviso on the 4th of June arrived at the latter place, when the Emperor ordered up in the greatest haste all those fatigued troops of the 2nd division of Niel's corps-d'armée. Off they started at quick march, leaving their knapsacks behind in their cantonments, and they soon reached the Ticino, which they crossed by means of the bridge which had been repaired during the night, the Austrians having partially blown up two of the arches before leaving. On the other side of the Ticino was the Emperor, surrounded by his staff. When General Vinoy appeared before his Majesty, the Emperor commanded him to advance with all speed towards Magenta, and to keep firm under all circumstances. The General replied, "Sire, not only will I keep firm, but I will beat the Austrians wherever I may meet them." The Emperor smiled, and the General kept his word; for the important position of the Ponte Novo di Magenta was taken and preserved in spite of the repeated attacks of the Austrians. For this gallant conduct General Vinoy has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The scene represented by our Artist is the moment alluded to above, when the Emperor Napoleon, upon the arrival of Vinoy's division, imparted his instructions to that brave General.

## THE TURCOS, AND THEIR MODE OF FIGHTING.

THE Turcos bid fair to become the successful rivals in the path of military hardihood of the Zouaves, whose reputation for valour they have long envied, and they seek every occasion for distinguishing themselves. At present their number is small, but they have hitherto acquitted themselves admirably. The Turcos are composed of a mixture of all the native Arab tribes, whom the French are endeavouring by degrees to introduce into their African army. Few of them speak French, and many understand only sufficient to enable them to make out the orders of their officers. They are a wild, fierce, semi-civilised body of men, requiring to be commanded with austerity and firmness; they undergo hardships with pleasure; frequently dispense with the culinary art; and, "when the blasts of war blow in their ears," then are they "tigers in their fierce deportment," their passage being marked by traces of carnage. The cartouche they despise; and they prefer, to all others, the close encounter à la baronette—jumping, bounding, crawling, and running to come into immediate contact with their enemies.

The creation of this Arab native corps dates from 1842, and it was organised under the direction of Captain Bourbaki, at present a General of Division. A battalion was raised in each Algerian province, and officered by experienced soldiers. Commandant (at present General) Thomas and Commandant Bosquet (now a Marshal of France) were formerly at the head of two of these battalions. M. Bourbaki, their original commander, was one of the best types of the French officer, seeking out obstacles and difficulties for the pleasure of surmounting them, and inspiring the Turcos with that esprit de corps which has rendered them so remarkable. When he was at Zaatcha he was seen, with stick in hand, white gloves, and varnished boots, mounting to the assault with a cigar in his mouth; he exhibited the same stoical coolness at the Alma, at Inkerman, and at the assault of Sebastopol. He is the lion of the moment of the armée d'Italie, his name being found associated with almost every great feat of arms; and he may, without pretension, certainly hope to become one of the future Marshals of France.

Bourbaki's elegance while an officer of the Turcos was only equalled by his courage. The muse of one of their gay bivouacs was inspired with the following lines in his honour, which are not suffered to be forgotten by his former comrades in arms:—

Gentil Turco,  
Quand autour de ta boule  
Comme un serpent s'enroule  
Ce calicot  
Qui te sert de schako.  
Ce chic exquis,  
A qui  
L' dévient-il, à qui  
A Bourbaki,  
A Charles Bourbaki!

At the commencement of the Crimean War Marshal St. Arnaud thought that these wild "braves" might be turned to useful account, and decided that a regiment, 2400 strong, should be sent to the East. It was attached to General Bosquet's division. All the officers were young and vigorous. When these Turcos disembarked at Gallipoli they presented a superb appearance in their picturesque costume, consisting of a jacket, waistcoat, and trousers of light blue, a belt of crimson worsted, a white turban, and yellow leather leggings. Their bold attack on the Russian left flank at the Alma will never be forgotten. There are at present three regiments of Turcos, but it is in contemplation to increase their number.

Edmond Texier, the correspondent of the *Siecle*, in his animated description of the engagement at Turbigo, speaks of their manner of fighting in these terms:—"I do not know whether the Turcos had forgotten their cartouches, or whether, as they said they would on leaving Genoa, they had thrown them into the river rather than carry a useless weight, but they rushed up to the cannon without firing a shot. Such an extraordinary sight had never been witnessed. On the trumpet being sounded the Turcos spread themselves out in all directions, lay down on their bellies, and advanced by immense leaps, resembling in their movements tigers rather than men. Each time that they rose to jump forward they uttered a cry which sounded above even the roar of the artillery. It was fearful. They had scarcely got over half their ground when the artillerymen of an Austrian battery, seeing these black demons still advancing, notwithstanding the showers of grape, made off from their guns with their horses after having effected their last discharge. The Turcos, furious at seeing a part of their prey escape, redoubled their ardour, and fell like thunder on the cannons still remaining in line. They killed the gunners at their pieces, massacred every enemy within reach of their bayonets, and returned at quick step with the seven guns they had captured."

Our Engraving represents an attack of Turcos, and their extraordinary manner of rushing to the fight. The officers have much trouble in keeping them at all within bounds, and let them loose upon the enemy almost without orders. Their rallying-point is a small banneret which accompanies their commanding officer, and is usually escorted by a small detachment of chasseurs. The costume of the Turco officer differs but little from that of the officers of regiments of the Line.

**NEWSPAPERS FOR RUSSIA.**—The Postmaster-General thinks it right to make known to the public that, according to information which has been officially communicated to the Post Office, it is forbidden to introduce into Russia, through the post, political newspapers, in covers open at the ends or sides; and that the only means by which persons residing in Russia can obtain newspapers from the United Kingdom is by subscribing for them at one of the Russian post offices. It appears, further, that the admission into Russia of newspapers not of a political character, is only permitted in those cases where they are addressed to the house of some established bookseller. Printed prices current, however, as well as printed circulars, in covers open at the ends or sides, are allowed to be addressed to any persons residing in Russia. In all cases where the above-mentioned printed papers are allowed to circulate by the post, they are chargeable in Russia with a foreign rate of postage, in addition to the rate chargeable on their being posted in this country.—July 2, 1859.

The Great Dog died in 1329, and his tomb, the centre one and plainest of the three, forms a sort of portal to the church. A singular feature in these monuments is the double effigy, the equestrian figure on the top, and the recumbent on the sarcophagus.

Then follow Alberto II. and Mastino II., and with him the family began to decline: crime and misfortune took the place of goodness and prosperity. Mastino's tomb is of the same fashion, only more elaborate, as Cangrande's.

Cangrande II. was murdered by his brother, Can Signorio, who, notwithstanding, succeeded to the throne. He was the ninth ruler of the Scaliger family, and the most wicked of the line; shortly before his death he committed a second fratricide. His mausoleum is the most magnificent of all, as a glance at the Engraving will show, and was, we are told, "his most earnest passion in his last days" to see completed. Four stories in height, it is most elaborately sculptured with figures and ornament—the arrangement of relieved niches on pedestals, as they may be termed, containing figures in armour representing warrior saints, is very effective; it is altogether one of the most picturesque and singular relics of mediæval art to be found in Italy. The style is combined Gothic and Romanesque. An inscription in Gothic letters declares Bonino di Campilione was the sculptor and architect of this monument. All the tombs are of white marble, and are inclosed from the street by rich open ironwork of quatrefoil pattern, with the scala or ladder, the arms of the family, in the centre of each quatrefoil.

About thirty years from the erection of the tomb of Can Signorio the measure of crimes and iniquities of the Scaligers overflowed, and they were expelled from Verona by the citizens.

## FRENCH TROOPS PASSING THROUGH THE PIAZZA CASTELLO, TURIN.

AN Engraving of the Royal Palace at Turin appeared in the Number of this Journal for June 18. We now give a companion picture—a Brigade of French Artillery dashing through the Piazza Castello, Turin, at the north end of which square is situated the Royal Palace, represented in the front of our Engraving. This is an incident of the early period of the war, when French troops were pouring fast into Italy, landwise and seawise, those which proceeded by way of the Alps passing through Turin as they pressed forward in hot haste to the right bank of the Ticino. At Turin—as, indeed, at every Italian town and village—the French troops received rapturous greetings. The Turinese seem to have abandoned themselves to a frenzy of delight, welcoming each successive band of their allies with unflinching zeal—showing flowers upon them, and using every means by which an enthusiastic people excited to the utmost could manifest their joy and approbation.

The Piazza Castello contains, as we learn from "Murray," some of the principal public edifices, and is surrounded by lofty palaces, which extend also along the Strada del Po, a noble perspective, terminating with the green slopes of La Collina; in the same manner as the Contrada Dora Grossa, on the other side of the Piazza, terminates in the opposite direction with the prospect of the snowy peaks of the Alps about Mont Cenis, seen in the background of our Engraving.





THE WAR.—PRESENTATION TO THE EMPRESS-REGENT EUGENIE OF AN AUSTRIAN FLAG TAKEN AT MAGENTA.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. GUYZ.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





THE WAR.—THE TURCOS AND THEIR MODE OF FIGHTING.—SEE PAGE 43.



## THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

## FRENCH BULLETIN.

The *Moniteur* of Monday published the full reports of the several French commanders at the battle of Solferino. The number and length of these documents, however, preclude our giving them; and in their stead we insert the following official account of the battle contained in the *Moniteur* of Saturday last. It may not be amiss to state that the number of troops assigned therein to the Austrian army—namely, from 250,000 to 270,000—appears to be a great exaggeration. As far as one can form a judgment of the matter, by balancing the conflicting testimonies, there were probably about 200,000 men in all actually engaged, of which one half were French and Sardinians:—

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAVRIANA, JUNE 28.

After the battle of Magenta and the combat of Melegnano, the Austrians precipitated their retreat on the Mincio, abandoning one after the other the lines of the Adige, the Oglio, and the Chiese. There was every reason to believe that they intended to concentrate all their resources behind the Mincio, and it was important that the allied army should occupy as soon as possible the principal points of the heights which extend from Lonato as far as Volta, and which form on the south of the Lake of Garda an agglomeration of small hills, in many places very abrupt. The last reports received by the Emperor Napoleon indicated, in fact, that the enemy had abandoned these heights, and retired behind the river.

According to a general order, given by the Emperor of the French on the evening of the 23rd, the army of the King of Piedmont was to advance on Pozzolo, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers on Solferino, Marshal the Duke of Magenta on Cavriana, General Niel on Guidizzolo, and Marshal Canrobert on Medola. The Imperial Guard was to march on Castiglione, and the two divisions of cavalry of the line to take a position in the plain between Solferino and Medola. It had been decided that the movements should commence at two o'clock in the morning, in order to avoid the excessive heat of the day.

Nevertheless, during the 23rd, several detachments of the enemy showed themselves on different points, and the Emperor had received notice of it; but, as the Austrians were in the habit of making numerous reconnaissances, his Majesty only regarded these demonstrations as a mark of the care and attention which they give to obtaining information and protecting themselves.

At five in the morning of the 24th the Emperor, who was at Montechiaro, heard the report of cannon in the plain, and proceeded in all haste towards Castiglione, where the Imperial Guard were to assemble. During the night the Austrian army, which had decided on assuming the offensive, had passed the Mincio at Goito, Valeggio, Monzambano, and Peschiera, and again occupied the positions which it had recently abandoned. This was the result of the plan the execution of which the enemy had pursued from the time of their leaving Magenta, by retreating successively from Piacenza, Pizzighetta, Cremona, Ancona, Bologna, and Ferrara—in a word, by evacuating every position, in order to accumulate their forces on the Mincio. They had, besides, increased their army with the greater part of the troops composing the garrisons of Verona, Mantua, and Peschiera; and it was thus that they were able to assemble nine corps d'armée, numbering altogether from 150,000 to 270,000 men, who advanced towards the Chiese, covering the plain and the heights. This immense force appeared to be divided into two armies: that on the right, according to notes found after the battle on an Austrian officer, was to take possession of Lonato and Castiglione, and then on the left to march on Montechiaro. The Austrians thought that the whole of the allied army had not yet crossed the Chiese, and their intention was to drive it back on the right bank of that river.

The two armies, on their way one against the other, met therefore suddenly. Shortly after Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers and de McMahon passed Castiglione when they found themselves in presence of considerable forces which opposed their advance. At the same instant General Niel encountered the Austrians near Medola. The King's army, which was going to Pozzolo, also met the Austrians in advance of Rivoltella; and, on his part, Marshal Canrobert found the village of Castelfidardo occupied by the enemy's cavalry.

All the corps of the allied army being at the time on their march at a somewhat considerable distance one from the other, the Emperor first of all directed his attention to bringing them together, so that they might mutually support each other. For that purpose his Majesty went immediately to Marshal the Duke of Magenta, who was on the right in the plain, and who had deployed perpendicularly to the road which leads from Castiglione to Goito. As General Niel did not yet appear, his Majesty hastened the march of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and placed it under the orders of the Duke of Magenta, as a reserve to operate in the plain on the right of the 2nd corps. The Emperor, at the same time, sent orders to Marshal Canrobert to support General Niel as much as possible, whilst recommending him to guard himself on the right against an Austrian corps which, according to information given to his Majesty, was to advance from Mantua on Asola.

These measures having been taken, the Emperor repaired to the heights in the centre of the line of battle, where Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, too distant from the Sardinian army to be able to act in conjunction with it, had to struggle in very difficult ground against troops who were incessantly renewed.

The Marshal had nevertheless arrived at the foot of the steep hill on which the village of Solferino is built. That village was defended by considerable forces, intrenched in an old château and a large cemetery, both of which were surrounded by thick and crenelated walls. The Marshal had already lost a great number of men, and had had more than once to expose himself by leading on the troops of Bazaine's and Ladmirault's divisions. Worn out with fatigue and heat, and exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, these troops gained ground with much difficulty. At this moment the Emperor ordered Forey's division to advance, one brigade on the side of the plain, and the other on the height against the village of Solferino, and caused it to be supported by Canon's division of light infantry of the Guard. He caused to advance with these troops the artillery of the Guard, which, under the command of General de Sevelinges and General Lebouff, took up an uncovered position at about three hundred metres from the enemy. This manoeuvre decided the success in the centre. Whilst Forey's division seized on the cemetery, and General Bazaine dashed his troops forward into the village, the light infantry and riflemen of the Imperial Guard climbed up to the foot of the tower commanding the château, and possessed themselves of it. The little hills near Solferino were successively carried, and at half-past three the Austrians evacuated the position, under the fire of our artillery placed on the crests, and left in our hands 1500 prisoners, fourteen pieces of cannon, and two colours. The share of the Imperial Guard in this glorious trophy was thirteen guns and one colour.

Whilst this conflict was going on, and whilst the fire was the heaviest, four Austrian columns, advancing between the King's army and the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, endeavoured to turn the right of the Piedmontese. Six pieces of artillery, however, ably directed by General Ponge, had opened a very heavy fire on the flank of these columns, and forced them to retrace their steps in disorder.

While the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was sustaining the conflict at Solferino, the corps of the Duke of Magenta had deployed in the plain of Guidizzolo, in advance of the farm Ca' Marino, and his line of battle, cutting the road to Mantua, directed its right towards Medola. At nine o'clock in the morning he was attacked by a strong Austrian column, preceded by a numerous artillery, which placed itself in battery at 1000 or 1200 yards in advance of our front. The artillery of the first two divisions of the 2nd corps, advancing immediately on the line of skirmishers, opened a very sharp fire against the front of the Austrians, and at the same instant the horse batteries of Desvaux's and Partouneaux's divisions took the enemy's cannons en écharpe, reduced them to silence, and soon forced them to fall back. Immediately after Desvaux's and Partouneaux's divisions charged the Austrians, and took 600 prisoners.

Meantime a column of two regiments of Austrian cavalry had endeavoured to turn the left of the 2nd corps, and the Duke of Magenta directed against it six squadrons of light dragoons. Three successful charges of our cavalry repelled that of the enemy, who left in our hands a great number of men and horses.

At half-past two the Duke of Magenta assumed the offensive in his turn, and ordered General de la Motterouge to advance on his left, on the side of Solferino, in order to carry San Cassiano and the other positions occupied by the enemy.

The village was turned on both sides, and carried with irresistible vigour by the Algerian riflemen and the 45th. The riflemen were immediately after sent against the principal outposts which unite Cavriana with San Cassiano, and which was defended by considerable forces. A first height, crowned by a kind of redoubt, speedily fell into the possession of the sharpshooters, but the enemy, by a vigorous offensive return, succeeded in dislodging them. They took it again, with the aid of the 45th and 72nd, and were driven out once more. To support this attack General de la Motterouge was obliged to march up his brigade of reserve, and the Duke of Magenta advanced his whole corps.

At the same time the Emperor gave orders to Manbue's brigade of voltigeurs of the Guard, supported by General Melinot's Grenadiers, to advance from Solferino against Cavriana. The enemy was unable any longer to resist this double attack, supported by the fire of the artillery of the Guard, and about five in the evening, the voltigeurs and Algerian sharpshooters entered at the same time the village of Cavriana.

At that moment a fearful storm, which burst over the two armies, obscured the sky, and suspended the struggle; but as soon as the rain had ceased the French troops resumed the operations commenced, and drove the enemy from all the heights commanding the village. Soon after the fire of the artillery of the Guard changed the retreat of the Austrians into a precipitate flight.

During this affair the horse chasseurs of the Guard, who flanked the Duke of Magenta's right, had to charge the Austrian cavalry, which threatened to turn it.

At half-past six the enemy was retreating in all directions.

But though the battle was won in the centre, where the French troops had never ceased to gain ground, the right and left still remained behind.

However, the troops of the 4th corps had also taken an important and glorious part in the battle of Solferino.

Leaving Carpedolè at three o'clock in the morning, they were marching on Medola, supported by the cavalry of the Desvaux and Partouneaux divisions, when, at about two kilometres from Medola, the squadrons of chasseurs which preceded the corps met the hulans. They charged them with impetuosity, but were checked by the enemy's infantry and artillery, which defended the village. General de Lury immediately took measures for an attack. Whilst he sent two columns to turn Medola on the right and left, he advanced on the front himself, preceded by his artillery, which kept up a fire on the village. This attack, executed with great vigour, was entirely successful; at seven o'clock the enemy retired from Medola, leaving two pieces of cannon and a good number of prisoners in our hands.

Vinoy's division, which followed Lury's, marched from Medola in the direction of an isolated house called Casanova, which stands in the plain on the road to Mantua, about two kilometres from Guidizzolo. The enemy was in considerable force on that side, and a desperate conflict took place, while Lury's division was marching towards Ceresara on the one hand, and towards Retecco on the other.

At this moment the enemy attempted to turn the left of Vinoy's division in the interval left between the 2nd and 4th corps; they came up to within 200 metres of the front of our troops, but were there stopped by the fire of forty-two pieces of artillery, directed by General Scitelle. The enemy's cannon then came and took part in the struggle, and kept on for a great part of the day, although with manifest inferiority.

Faillly's division came up in its turn, and General Niel, reserving the second brigade of that division, directed the first between Casanova and Retecco, towards the hamlet of Baeta, to connect General de Lury with General Vinoy. General Niel's intention was to march towards Guidizzolo as soon as the Duke of Magenta should have taken Cavriana, and he hoped by that means to cut off the enemy from the road to Volta and Goito; but, to execute that plan, it was necessary for the troops of Marshal Canrobert's corps to replace at Retecco those of General de Lury.

The 3rd corps, starting from Mezzano at two in the morning, had passed the Chiese at Viseno, and arrived about seven o'clock at Castelfidardo, a small town surrounded by walls, and still occupied by the enemy's cavalry. While General Jannin was turning the position to the south, General Renault attacked it in front, sent sappers to burst open the gates, and entered the town, driving the enemy's cavalry before him.

About nine o'clock in the morning Renault's division, having arrived abreast of Medola, put its left in conjunction with General de Lury, on the side of Ceresara, and on its right faced Castelfidardo, so as to watch the movements of the detached corps whose departure from Mantua had been announced.

That apprehension paralysed during the greater part of the day the corps d'armée under Marshal Canrobert, who did not think it prudent in the first instance to lend the 4th corps the support demanded by General Niel. Nevertheless, about three o'clock in the afternoon, being reassured as to his right, and having of himself judged General Niel's position, Marshal Canrobert sent Renault's division towards Retecco, and ordered General Trochu to carry his first brigade between Casanova and Baeta to the point on which the most formidable attacks of the enemy were being directed. This reinforcement of fresh troops permitted General Niel to send in the direction of Guidizzolo part of Lury's and de Faillly's divisions. This column advanced up to the first houses of the village; but, finding before it superior forces established in a good position, was obliged to stop.

General Trochu then advanced to support the attack with Bataille's brigade of his division. He marched on the enemy in close battalions, on echiquier, the right wing in advance, with as much order and calm as in a field of manoeuvres. He took from the enemy a company of infantry and two pieces of cannon, and he had arrived halfway from Casanova to Guidizzolo when the storm broke forth which put an end to this terrible conflict—a conflict which the co-operation of the 3rd and 4th corps was threatening to render so fatal to the enemy.

In the midst of the incidents of this combat of twelve hours' duration the cavalry was of powerful assistance in checking the efforts of the enemy on the side of Casanova. On several occasions Partouneaux's and Desvaux's divisions charged the Austrian infantry and broke its squares. But it was our new artillery which produced the most terrible effects on the Austrians. Its balls went to distances which their guns of the largest calibre could not respond to, and strewn the plain with dead.

The 4th corps took from the enemy one colour, seven pieces of cannon, and 2000 prisoners.

On its part the Piedmontese army, placed on our extreme left, had also had a rough and splendid day's work. It was advancing in four divisions in the direction of Peschiera from Pozzolo and Madonna della Scoperta, when, at about seven in the morning, its advanced guard encountered the enemy's advanced posts between San Martino and Pozzolo. The combat commenced, but strong Austrian reinforcements hurried up and drove the Piedmontese further back than San Martino, even threatening to cut off their line of retreat. A brigade of Mollard's division then arrived in all haste on the scene of combat, and assaulted the heights on which the enemy had established themselves. Twice it attained the summit and possessed itself of several pieces of cannon; but twice also it had to yield to numbers, and to abandon its conquest.

The enemy was gaining ground, in spite of some brilliant charges of the King's cavalry, when Cucchiari's division, debouching in the field of battle by the road of Rivoltella, came to support General Mollard. The Sardinian troops rushed forward a third time with impetuosity under a murderous fire; the church and all the works raised on the right were carried, and eight pieces of cannon were taken. But the enemy again succeeded in disengaging the cannon and in retaking the positions.

At this moment the 2nd brigade of General Cucchiari, which had been formed in columns of attack to the left of the Lugano road, marched against the Church of San Martino, regained the lost ground, and carried the heights for the fourth time, without holding them, however, for, overwhelmed by volleys of grape, and facing an enemy who was constantly receiving reinforcements and incessantly returning to the charge, it could not hold out till the arrival of succour from General Mollard's 2nd brigade, and the Piedmontese, being quite exhausted, retreated in good order along the Rivoltella road.

It was then the Asola brigade of Fanti's division, which had at first gone towards Solferino to form a junction with Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, was sent by the King to support Generals Mollard and Cucchiari in the attack on San Martino. That body was checked for a while by the storm; but, about five in the evening, this brigade and the Pignorello one, supported by a numerous artillery, marched on the enemy under a terrible fire and reached the heights. They took possession of them foot by foot, field by field, and managed to hold them by very desperate fighting. The enemy began to give way, and the Piedmontese artillery, gaining the ridge, soon crowned it with twenty-four pieces of cannon, which the Austrians vainly endeavoured to capture. Two brilliant charges of the King's cavalry dispersed them; volleys of grape threw their ranks into confusion; and the Sardinian troops finally remained masters of the formidable positions which the enemy had defended for a whole day with such obstinacy.

On the other side, the Durando division had been engaged with the Austrians ever since half-past five in the morning. At that hour its advanced guard had met the enemy at Madonna della Scoperta, and the Sardinian troops had held their ground till noon against the efforts of the enemy, superior in number, who at last compelled them to fall back; but, being then reinforced by the Savoy brigade, they resumed the offensive, and, repulsing the Austrians in their turn, made themselves masters of Madonna della Scoperta. After this first success, General de la Marmora sent the Durando division against San Martino, where it did not arrive in time to assist in taking that position, for it encountered on the road an Austrian column with which it had to dispute the passage, and, when this obstacle was overcome, the village of San Martino was already in the power of the Piedmontese. General de la Marmora had directed, on the other hand, the Piedmont brigade of Fanti's division upon Pozzolo. This brigade carried the enemy's positions in front of the village with great vigour, and having made itself master of Pozzolo, after a warm attack, repulsed the Austrians and pursued them to a certain distance, causing severe losses.

Those of the Sardinian army were unfortunately very considerable, and do not amount to less than 40 officers killed and 167 wounded; 642 sub-officers and privates killed; 3409 wounded, and 1255 soldiers missing; making a total of 5535 absent at roll-call. Five pieces of cannon remained in the hands of the King's army as trophies of this sanguinary victory, which it had gained over an enemy superior in number, and whose force appeared to have been not less than twelve brigades.

The losses of the French army amounted to 12,000 rank and file killed or wounded, and 730 officers hors de combat, of whom 150 were killed. Among the wounded are Generals de Ladmirault, Forey, Auger, Dien, and Douay; as well as seven Colonels and six Lieutenant-Colonels have been killed.

As to the losses of the Austrian army, they cannot be yet calculated, but they must have been very considerable from the number of killed and wounded which were left on the field of battle, which extended not less than twelve miles in length. They left in our hands thirty pieces of cannon, a great number of ammunition-wagons, four colours, and 6000 prisoners. The resistance which the enemy opposed to the allied troops for sixteen hours may be explained by the superiority in numbers which they possessed, and the almost impregnable positions which they occupied.

For the first time also the Austrian troops fought under the eyes of their Sovereign, and the presence of two Emperors, and of the King of Piedmont, in rendering the struggle more desperate, made it also more decisive.

The Emperor Napoleon never for a moment ceased to direct the operations, visiting every point where his troops had to make the greatest efforts and to triumph over the most serious difficulties. At different times the projectiles of the enemy fell in the ranks of the staff and of the escort who attended his Majesty.

At nine o'clock in the evening the noise of the cannon which precipitated the retreat of the enemy was still heard in the distance, and the French troops lighted their bivouac fires on the field of battle which they had so gloriously conquered.

The fruit of this victory is the abandonment by the enemy of all the positions which they had prepared on the right bank of the Mincio to dispute approaches to that river. According to the last accounts received, the discouraged Austrian army appears to have even renounced the idea of defending the passage of the river, and was retiring on Verona.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The revivals are continuing in Belfast with unabated vigour.

The Queen has appointed R. Curtis, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Lubeck, to be her Majesty's Consul at Nantes.

Lord Ebrington has returned to England, after a lengthened sojourn at Madeira, and is reported to be in excellent health.

The first section of the Worcester and Hereford Railway—viz., from Worcester to Malvern—will be open for traffic about the 16th inst.

Dr. Adriano Dingli, Crown Advocate for the Island of Malta, has been appointed to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

A great Conservative demonstration in honour of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli is to be held on the 16th inst. in London.

It is probable (says the *Scotsman*) that the Edinburgh banquet to Lord Brougham will take place about the third week in October.

The permission of importing foreign maize into Portugal, duty free, has been extended till August.

The telegraph from Point Lynas to Great Ormshead was successfully laid on Tuesday.

On Friday week the annual distribution of prizes to the students of Owen's College took place in the lecture-room of the college, Mr. S. Fletcher presiding.

On Monday morning Samuel Adams, aged thirty-six, a shoemaker, who was convicted at the last session at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of Martha Page, was hanged in front of Newgate.

The Queen has approved of Mr. R. J. Todd as Consul at Cardiff, of Mr. E. S. Bilton as Consul at Newcastle, and of Mr. E. De la Rue as Consul at Liverpool, for the Kingdom of Sardinia.

In the year ending the 31st of March last the sums remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as "conscience-money" amounted to £3015 9s.

The *Dublin Morning News* states that the present Attorney-General for Ireland has, to a large extent, abandoned the prosecution in the case of the parties charged with complicity in the Phoenix conspiracy.

The ship *Nelly Southard*, Captain Reed, bound from St. John's, N.B., for the Bristol Channel, with a cargo of deals, was totally lost on Grand Menan. All hands were saved.

A Jewish merchant has just purchased two villages in Bessarabia; and another, M. Brodski, has bought of Prince Lopoukhine 12,000 dessiatines (rather more than two acres each) of land in Kherson.

A gun-boat built for the Turkish Government was launched on Saturday last at Northam, Southampton. One of the gun-boats ordered by the late Government will be laid down on the same stocks.

The packet-ship *Dreadnought*, Captain Samuels, famed for her rapid passages across the Atlantic, arrived off Cape Clear on the 27th ult., in nine days from New York.

A fine specimen of the golden eagle was shot a few days since by a Mr. Murray, of Carlisle, near that city. The bird measured seven feet from wing to wing when extended, and weighed 17lb.

The *Stockport Advertiser* announces that Mr. James Heald, of Parns Wood, has just made a donation of £1000 to the Wesleyan Theological and Literary Institution at Didsbury.

M. Thiers is now staying at the country house of a friend near Châleroi for the purpose of collecting materials for an account of the battle of Waterloo in his next number of "The Consulate and the Empire."

On the day of the great battle of the Solferino a Spanish lady bearing the titles of Duchess of Solferino and Countess de Fuentes and Centellas died at Barcelona.

On Friday week a grand dinner was given at Brooks's to the Right Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter, Bart., M.P., by Independent Liberal members of the House of Commons, on his retirement from official life.

Count Charles Giulio, one of the most eminent men in Piedmont, died on the 29th of June, deeply regretted. He was a distinguished mathematical professor, a senator, and a councillor of state.

The branch line of railway running from the Honeybourne station of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway to Stratford-Avon is announced to be formally opened on Saturday (to-day).

An effort is being made by the formation of a new company to continue to the public the lectures and exhibitions of the Royal Polytechnic Institution.

In a Bombay paper the following advertisement appears:—"Wanted by a youth, a European, a wife when he attains the age of twenty-two years; his present age is nineteen."

A fête, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, will be given at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the funds of the Welsh Charity School, on Monday, the 25th instant.

We understand that the Grand Duchess Maria-Nicolaevna, sister of the Emperor of Russia, will pass the autumn and winter, with her family, in England.

Mr. Richard Denay, the new Solicitor-General for Ireland, was on Saturday evening last entertained at dinner by nearly every member of the Munster Bar, numbering over sixty persons.

The *Indipendente* of Brescia states that several young girls have made vows not to marry anybody but wounded soldiers of the army of Italian independence.

A memorial window has just been placed in Trinity Church, Skirbeck, Boston, in memory of the late Mr. Henry Clark, of West Skirbeck House. The subject is "The Good Samaritan."

The *Levant Herald* has received an official warning (the second) from the Government of the Porte for an article containing offensive remarks on the Emperor of the French.

In a recent cricket match on the Tunbridge Wells Common, played between Tunbridge Wells and Penshurst, one of the players of Tunbridge Wells, named Mewell, in the second innings bowled out the whole of the opposite party.

A letter from Jeddah states that a vessel going with 250 Mussulman pilgrims for Mecca foundered at about 100 miles from Jeddah. All on board were drowned, with the exception of a few, who saved themselves by holding to some loose spars.

Her Majesty's ship *Hornet*, from Hong-Kong to the Cape of Good Hope, was in contact with the *Ecodus*, from Liverpool to Melbourne, on Saturday evening last, off the Bill of Portland, and lost bowsprit, cut-water, and figure-head. The *Ecodus* lost her mizen-chains.

Free passages to Victoria colony are granted by the Emigration Commissioners to female domestic servants and married agricultural labourers now earning their livelihood at farmwork, and having not more than two children under twelve years of age; and to these classes only.

On Saturday last another addition was made to the fine fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by the launch, at Blackwall, of the steam-ship *Delta*. She is a powerful vessel, 314 feet in length, and nearly 2000 tons burden.

At Havre, the magnificent summer palace of iron, built by the firm of Cennovière, of Havre, for the Viceroy of Egypt, has been just shipped on board the *Ricardo de Negro*. The structure weighs from 700 to 800 tons, and figured in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3883; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2115; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1133; one student's evening (Wednesday), 111. Total, 7247.

In the year 1641 the Navy of England consisted of forty-two ships, the aggregate tonnage of which was 22,411 tons. In 1858 Scott Russell launched one vessel—the *Great Eastern*—of 22,500 tons, or of greater burden by 89 tons than the whole British fleet two hundred years ago.

Two men named John Owen and Jeremiah Evans, each suspended by a rope at the base of a very extensive siding at the Penrhyn slate-quarries, North Wales, were occupied in removing a portion of the rock, when an immense mass, weighing hundreds of tons, fell upon the unfortunate men, killing them instantly.

More than £10,000 has been raised for the Neapolitan exiles and this amount, we are informed, "will enable the committee to apportion to each of the sixty-nine exiles such a sum as will materially assist in placing them in positions to gain their own livelihood." The exiles are not included in the young King's amnesty.

Amongst the recent arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel are the Earl and Countess of Meath, Sir Peter Laurie and Miss Laurie, Lady Fitzroy, the Hon. Mrs. Edgell, Colonel Fulton, the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Mrs. Eaton, Mr. M'Dougall, the Rev. Mr. Kingdon, the Rev. Mr. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Croft and family.

The colonies which promote immigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds are Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, some of the provinces of New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal. The system on which assistance is afforded varies in each colony, but in all the persons assisted must belong strictly to the labouring classes.